Enclosure to Geol 69-15-3.

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 69-15

1915-16

Serial Nos. ———

(Geol)

Later references.

Preserve

20.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. ———

Part B for ———

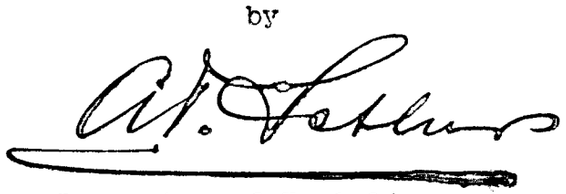
SUBJECT.

Enclosure to Geol 69-15-3.

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

Proposed draft of the Mysore Explosives Rules making it conformable with Government of India Explosives Rules of 1914

by



Inspector of Explosives.

Proposed
MYSORE RULES

~~No. 4013—33.~~

GOVERNMENT OF ~~INDIA~~.

~~DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.~~

EXPLOSIVES.

NOTIFICATION.

~~*Dated Simla, the 6th June, 1914.*~~ Bangalore

In the exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the ~~Indian~~ Explosives ~~Act~~, 1884 (~~IV of 1884~~), the ~~Governor-General in Council~~ is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport and importation of explosives.

Mysore

THE ~~INDIAN~~ EXPLOSIVES RULES, 1914.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

RULES.

1. Short title.
2. Supersession of previous notifications ; and savings.
3. General exemptions.
4. Definitions.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

5. Classes of explosives.
6. Division of nitro-compounds.
7. Division of chlorate-mixtures.
8. Division of fulminates.
9. Division of ammunition.
10. Division of fireworks.

No. 4013—33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EXPLOSIVES.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Simla, the 6th June, 1914.

In the exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES RULES, 1914.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

RULES.

1. Short title.
2. Supersession of previous notifications ; and savings.
3. General exemptions.
4. Definitions.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

5. Classes of explosives.
6. Division of nitro-compounds.
7. Division of chlorate-mixtures.
8. Division of fulminates.
9. Division of ammunition.
10. Division of fireworks.

CHAPTER III.

IMPORTATION.

RULES.

11. When license to import is requisite.

12. Ports at which importation by sea is permitted.

13. Importation of explosives from Portuguese India.

Testing of explosives.

14. Testing of imported explosives.

15. Explosives exempted from testing.

16. Nature of test prescribed.

17. Exemption of re-imported explosives from testing.

18. Procedure on arrival of ship in port.

19. Despatch of samples to the testing authority.

20. Testing of samples by the testing authority.

Importation in anticipation of the grant of a license

21. Importation by sea in anticipation of the grant of a license.

22. Importation by land in anticipation of the grant of a license.

23. Requirements to be fulfilled by importer and consignee prior to importation.

24. Disposal of explosives imported.

25. Delivery of samples by owner or person in charge of the magazine and the testing of such samples.

26. Distribution prohibited till license is granted.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSPORT.

27. When license to transport is requisite.

Licenses for the general transport of explosives for blasting.

28. Application for license for general transport.

29. Procedure in granting a license for general transport.

30. Procedure in transporting explosives under license for general transport.

31. Procedure in issuing passes.

CHAPTER V.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

Manufacture.

32. When license to manufacture is requisite.

33. Conditions to be observed by persons filling cartridges.

34. Conditions to be observed by persons adapting or preparing cartridges.

CHAPTER III.

IMPORTATION.

RULES.

11. When license to import is requisite.

~~12. Ports at which importation by sea is permitted.~~

~~13. Importation of explosives from Portuguese India.~~

~~Testing of explosives.~~

~~14. Testing of imported explosives.~~

~~15. Explosives exempted from testing.~~

~~16. Nature of test prescribed.~~

~~17. Exemption of re-imported explosives from testing.~~

~~18. Procedure on arrival of ship in port.~~

~~19. Despatch of samples to the testing authority.~~

~~20. Testing of samples by the testing authority.~~

~~Importation in anticipation of the grant of a license to import.~~

~~21. Importation by sea in anticipation of the grant of a license.~~

~~22. Importation by land in anticipation of the grant of a license.~~

~~23. Requirements to be fulfilled by importer and consignee prior to importation.~~

12 ~~24.~~ Disposal of explosives imported.

13 ~~25.~~ Delivery of samples by owner or person in charge of the magazine and the testing of such samples.

14 ~~26.~~ Distribution prohibited till license is granted.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSPORT.

15 ~~27.~~ When license to transport is requisite.

Licenses for the general transport of explosives for blasting.

16 ~~28.~~ Application for license for general transport.

17 ~~29.~~ Procedure in granting a license for general transport.

18 ~~30.~~ Procedure in transporting explosives under license for general transport.

19 ~~31.~~ Procedure in issuing passes.

CHAPTER V.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

Manufacture.

20 ~~32.~~ When license to manufacture is requisite.

21 ~~33.~~ Conditions to be observed by persons filling cartridges.

22 ~~34.~~ Conditions to be observed by persons adapting or preparing cartridges.

RULES.

Possession.

23 ~~35.~~ When license to possess is requisite.

24 ~~36.~~ Saving of general prohibition under the ~~Act.~~ Regulation

Sale.

25 ~~37.~~ When license for sale is requisite.

CHAPTER VI.

MAGAZINES.

26 ~~38.~~ Procedure in applying for license in Form J.

27 ~~39.~~ Issue of notices to objectors to the site of the magazine.

28 ~~40.~~ Notices to local authorities.

29 ~~41.~~ Publication and service of notices

30 Inspection of Site by the District or Subordinate Magistrate

31 ~~42.~~ Inquiry into objections.

32 ~~43.~~ Report on completion of inquiry.

33 ~~44.~~ Procedure to be observed by the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives on receipt of report.

34 ~~45.~~ Submission of application to the licensing authority.

35 ~~46.~~ Grant of license.

36 ~~47.~~ Procedure on grant of license.

37 ~~48.~~ Endorsement of license.

CHAPTER VII.

LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Grant of licenses.

38 ~~49.~~ Forms of licenses, licensing authorities and fees.
Validity of license.

39 ~~50.~~ Conditions under which licenses are held.

Amendment of licenses.

40 ~~51.~~ Amendment of licenses.

Renewal of licenses.

41 ~~52.~~ Renewal of licenses issued by the ~~Governor-General in Council.~~ Government

42 ~~53.~~ Renewal of licenses in Form J.

43 ~~54.~~ Renewal of licenses not provided for in rule ~~52~~ 41 or rule ~~53~~ 42.

44 ~~55.~~ Renewal of license for general transport for blasting explosives.

45 ~~56.~~ Time for making application for the renewal of a license.

46 ~~57.~~ Fee chargeable on renewal of license.

Expiration of licenses.

47 ~~58.~~ Procedure on expiration or forfeiture of license.

48 ~~59.~~ Issue of temporary license when original has expired or been forfeited.

49 ~~60.~~ Death, etc., of licensee.

RULES.

Possession.

35. When license to possess is requisite.
36. Saving of general prohibition under the Act.

Sale.

37. When license for sale is requisite.

CHAPTER VI.

MAGAZINES.

38. Procedure in applying for license in Form J.
39. Issue of notices to objectors to the site of the magazine.
40. Notices to local authorities.
41. Publication and service of notices.
42. Inquiry into objections.
43. Report on completion of inquiry.
44. Procedure to be observed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives on receipt of report.
45. Submission of application to the licensing authority.
46. Grant of license.
47. Procedure on grant of license.
48. Endorsement of license.

CHAPTER VII.

LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Grant of licenses.

49. Forms of licenses, licensing authorities and fees.
    Validity of license.
50. Conditions under which licenses are held.

Amendment of licenses.

51. Amendment of licenses.

Renewal of licenses.

52. Renewal of licenses issued by the Governor-General in Council.
53. Renewal of licenses in Form J.
54. Renewal of licenses not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53.
55. Renewal of license for general transport for blasting explosives.
56. Time for making application for the renewal of a license.
57. Fee chargeable on renewal of license.

Expiration of licenses.

58. Procedure on expiration or forfeiture of license.
59. Issue of temporary license when original has expired or been forfeited.
60. Death, etc., of licensee.

RULES.

Forfeiture of licenses.

61. Liability of license to forfeiture.

General provisions as to licenses.

62. Production of licenses or passes on demand.

63. Validity of license under the Arms Act.

64. Duplicate licenses in case of loss of license.

65. Mode of payment of fees.

66. Discretion of authority empowered to grant, amend or renew licenses.

67. Executive control over licensing authorities.

Permits for temporary possession of explosives to be granted free of cost.

68. Permit for temporary storage of explosives in a magazine in excess of licensed quantities.

69. Permit for temporary possession of fireworks by non-licensees elsewhere than in Burma.

70. Permit for temporary possession of fireworks by non-licensees in Burma.

71. Permit to possess fireworks in excess of licensed quantities.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

PART I.—GENERAL.

Packing and Marking.

72. Prohibition of consignment or conveyance of improperly packed explosives.

73. Packing of explosives.

74. Packing of authorised explosives.

75. Packing of explosives which are not authorised.

76. Labelling and marking of packages.

77. Relaxation of packing rules.

Consignment.

78. Despatch of explosives to carrier.

79. Receipt of explosives by carrier.

Precautions to be observed in loading and unloading explosives.

80. Loading and unloading to be by daylight.

81. Prohibition of naked lights, etc.

82. Prohibition of smoking.

83. Prohibition of nailed boots, etc.

84. Method of handling explosives.

RULES.

Forfeiture of licenses.

50 ~~61.~~ Liability of license to forfeiture.

General provisions as to licenses.

51 ~~62.~~ Production of licenses or passes on demand.

52 ~~63.~~ Validity of license under the Arms ~~Act.~~ Regulation

53 ~~64.~~ Duplicate licenses in case of loss of license.

54 ~~65.~~ Mode of payment of fees.

55 ~~66.~~ Discretion of authority empowered to grant, amend or renew licenses.

56 ~~67.~~ Executive control over licensing authorities.

Permits for temporary possession of explosives to be granted free of cost.

57 ~~68.~~ Permit for temporary storage of explosives in a magazine in excess of licensed quantities.

58 ~~69.~~ Permit for temporary possession of fireworks by non-licensees ~~elsewhere than in Burma.~~

~~70. Permit for temporary possession of fireworks by non-licensees in Burma.~~

59 ~~71.~~ Permit to possess fireworks in excess of licensed quantities.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

PART I.—GENERAL.

Packing and Marking.

60 ~~72.~~ Prohibition of consignment or conveyance of improperly packed explosives.

61 ~~73.~~ Packing of explosives.

62 ~~74.~~ Packing of authorised explosives.

63 ~~75.~~ Packing of explosives which are not authorised.

64 ~~76.~~ Labelling and marking of packages.

65 ~~77.~~ Relaxation of packing rules.

Consignment.

66 ~~78.~~ Despatch of explosives to carrier.

67 ~~79.~~ Receipt of explosives by carrier.

Precautions to be observed in loading and unloading explosives.

68 ~~80.~~ Loading and unloading to be by daylight.

69 ~~81.~~ Prohibition of naked lights, etc.

70 ~~82.~~ Prohibition of smoking.

71 ~~83.~~ Prohibition of nailed boots, etc.

72 ~~84.~~ Method of handling explosives.

Loading.

RULES.

73 ~~85.~~ Protection of explosives in transit.
74 ~~86.~~ Maximum consignments allowed.
75 ~~87.~~ Explosives of different kinds to be kept apart.
76 ~~88.~~ Danger from fire and water to be guarded against.
77 ~~89.~~ Protection from naked iron or steel.

Conveyance.

78 ~~90.~~ Explosives not to be sent by public carriage ~~or vessel~~.
79 ~~91.~~ Carriage ~~or vessel~~ to be in charge of competent person or persons.
80 ~~92.~~ Intoxicated person not to have charge of carriage ~~or vessel~~.
81 ~~93.~~ Driving ~~or navigation~~ to be careful.
82 ~~94.~~ Prohibition of delay in transit.
83 ~~95.~~ Avoidance of danger by fire, etc.
84 ~~96.~~ Explosives not to be carried across railway bridges.

Exemptions and Savings.

85 ~~97~~. Saving as to the conveyance of ammunition~~s~~ chinese crackers.
86 ~~98~~. Saving as to the conveyance of small consignments.
87 ~~99~~. Saving as to conveyance by railway.
88 ~~100~~. Saving of liability of carrier and the owner ~~and master of a ship~~ for breach of these rules when consignee, etc., is in fault.

PART II.—RAILWAYS.

Consignment.

89 ~~101~~. Conveyance by railway.
90 ~~102~~. Certain explosives not to be consigned.
91 ~~103~~. Certificate of packing.
92 ~~104~~. Notice of the consignment.
93 ~~105~~. Receipt of consignment.
94 ~~106~~. Certificate in case of nitro-compounds and chlorates.
95 ~~107~~. Discretion of Railway to refuse improperly packed explosives.
96 ~~108~~. Disposal of consignment on arrival at station of departure.

Loading.

97 ~~109~~. Maximum quantities to be conveyed in one vehicle.
98 ~~110~~. Prohibition of conveyance with inflammable substances, etc.
99 ~~111~~. Condition of vehicle.
100 ~~112~~. Stowing of explosives.
101 ~~113~~. Method of stowing of explosives.
102 ~~114~~. Method of stowing of high explosives.
103 ~~115~~. Locking of vehicles.

Delivery.

104 ~~116~~. Delivery to consignee.
105 ~~117~~. Disposal when consignee fails to take delivery.
106 ~~118~~. Protection of explosives pending removal.

Loading.

RULES.

85. Protection of explosives in transit.

86. Maximum consignments allowed.

87. Explosives of different kinds to be kept apart.

88. Danger from fire and water to be guarded against.

89. Protection from naked iron or steel.

Conveyance.

90. Explosives not to be sent by public carriage or vessel.

91. Carriage or vessel to be in charge of competent person or persons.

92. Intoxicated person not to have charge of carriage or vessel.

93. Driving or navigation to be careful.

94. Prohibition of delay in transit.

95. Avoidance of danger by fire, etc.

96. Explosives not to be carried across railway bridges.

Exemptions and Savings.

97. Saving as to the conveyance of ammunition.

98. Saving as to the conveyance of small consignments.

99. Saving as to conveyance by railway.

100. Saving of liability of carrier and owner and master of a ship for breach of these rules when consignee, etc., is in fault.

PART II.—RAILWAYS.

Consignment.

101. Conveyance by railway.

102. Certain explosives not to be consigned.

103. Certificate of packing.

104. Notice of the consignment.

105. Receipt of consignment.

106. Certificate in case of nitro-compounds and chlorates.

107. Discretion of Railway to refuse improperly packed explosives.

108. Disposal of consignment on arrival at station of departure.

Loading.

109. Maximum quantities to be conveyed in one vehicle.

110. Prohibition of conveyance with inflammable substances, etc.

111. Condition of vehicle.

112. Stowing of explosives.

113. Method of stowing of explosives.

114. Method of stowing of high explosives.

115. Locking of vehicles.

Delivery.

116. Delivery to consignee.

117. Disposal when consignee fails to take delivery.

118. Protection of explosives pending removal.

Power to open packages.

RULES.

119. Opening of suspected packages.

120. Disposal of opened packages.

Precautions to be observed during loading and unloading.

121. Time of loading and unloading.

122. Loading and unloading to be continuous.

123. Place of loading and unloading.

124. Loading and unloading of Government explosives.

125. Maximum number of vehicles to be dealt with at a time.

126. Time of transhipment.

Marshalling and Shunting.

127. Maximum number of vehicles to be hauled in one train.

128. Precaution in the case of high explosives.

129. Position of vehicles in the train.

130. Shunting.

131. Limit of speed in shunting.

132. Superintendence in shunting.

Brakes.

133. Brakes.

Conveyance by passenger train.

134. Conveyance of explosives by passenger train.

135. Conveyance of explosives by mixed train.

Exemptions.

136. Saving as to cartridges for small-arms.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Powers of search and destruction.

137. Powers of search and destruction.

Penalties.

138. Penalties.

Exemptions.

139. Saving as to acts done in emergency, etc.

---

1. SCHEDULE I.—PRESCRIBED TESTS.

2. SCHEDULE II.—CLASSES OF LICENSES, LICENSING AUTHORITIES, ETC.

3. SCHEDULE III.—PRESCRIBED FORMS.

4. SCHEDULE IV.—METHODS OF PACKING.

5. TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Power to open packages.

RULES.

107 ~~119~~. Opening of suspected packages.

108 ~~120~~. Disposal of opened packages.

Precautions to be observed during loading and unloading.

109 ~~121~~. Time of loading and unloading.

110 ~~122~~. Loading and unloading to be continuous.

111 ~~123~~. Place of loading and unloading.

112 ~~124~~. Loading and unloading of Government explosives.

113 ~~125~~. Maximum number of vehicles to be dealt with at a time.

114 ~~126~~. Time of transhipment.

Marshalling and Shunting.

115 ~~127~~. Maximum number of vehicles to be hauled in one train.

116 ~~128~~. Precaution in the case of high explosives.

117 ~~129~~. Position of vehicles in the train.

118 ~~130~~. Shunting.

119 ~~131~~. Limit of speed in shunting.

120 ~~132~~. Superintendence in shunting.

Brakes.

121 ~~133~~. Brakes.

Conveyance by passenger train.

122 ~~134~~. Conveyance of explosives by passenger train.

123 ~~135~~. Conveyance of explosives by mixed train.

Exemptions.

124 ~~136~~. Saving as to cartridges for small-arms.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Powers of search and destruction.

125 ~~137~~. Powers of search and destruction.

Penalties.

126 ~~138~~. Penalties.

Exemptions.

127 ~~139~~. Saving as to acts done in emergency, etc.

~~1. SCHEDULE I.—PRESCRIBED TESTS.~~

1 2. SCHEDULE ~~II.~~ I.—CLASSES OF LICENSES, LICENSING AUTHORITIES, ETC.

2 3. SCHEDULE ~~III.~~ II.—PRESCRIBED FORMS.

3 4. SCHEDULE ~~IV.~~ III.—METHODS OF PACKING.

4 5. TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Proposed

MYSORE RULES

7

Mysore Regulation No. II of 1888,

RULES UNDER THE ~~INDIAN~~ EXPLOSIVES ~~ACT, 1884~~, FOR THE MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, use, SALE, TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Mysore 1917.

1. These Rules may be called the ~~Indian~~ Explosives Rules, ~~1914~~. Short Title.

2. All previous notifications made by the ~~Governor-General in Council under the said sections~~ Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are hereby superseded, but all licenses or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed or levied and all powers conferred by or under any notification so superseded, shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been respectively granted, renewed, imposed, levied or conferred hereunder. Supersession of previous notifications; and savings.

3. Nothing in these rules shall apply— General exemptions.

(*i*) to the manufacture, possession, sale, packing, transport or importation of toy fireworks, such as paper caps for toy pistols, under such conditions and in such quantities as the ~~Local~~ Government, ~~or, in the case of transport by rail, the Railway Board,~~ on the recommendation of the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives, ~~may~~ from time to time determine;

~~(ii) to the manufacture, possession or sale of gunpowder in any of the Agency Tracts in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Districts of the Presidency of Madras;~~

~~(iii) to the possession or transport of any explosive in any port in which special rules made by the Local Government under the Act are for the time being in force in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules;~~

(~~ii~~)(~~iv~~) to the packing, transport or importation of capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, when packed, transported or imported in the same consignment with arms covered by a license granted under the ~~Indian Arms Act, 1878~~; Mysore Arms Regulation of 1890; [XI of 1878.]

(~~iii~~)(*v*) to

(*a*) the manufacture, possession and sale of tri-nitro-toluol, or

(*b*) the transport and importation of the same when it is packed in staunch and substantial barrels or in cases constructed of wood not less than one inch in thickness.*

4. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:— Definitions.

(1) "The ~~Act~~" means the ~~Indian Explosives Act, 1884~~. Mysore Explosive Regulation II of 1888. [~~IV of 1884.~~]

(2) "Ammunition" means any explosive when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared, so as to form—

(*a*) a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting, or

(*b*) a safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or

(*c*) a tube for firing explosives, or

(*d*) a percussion-cap, detonator, fog-signal, shell, torpedo, war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a fire-work.

---

12 Mysore Regulation II of 1888

* Further exemptions are made by section ~~14~~ of the ~~Indian~~ Explosives ~~Act, 1884~~, which runs as follows:—

Saving for manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation by Government.

"Nothing in this ~~Act~~ shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation of any explosive—

(*a*) by order of the Government of Mysore, or

(*b*) by any person employed under ~~the~~ that Government in the execution of this ~~Act~~ Regulation, or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, ~~soldier, sailor~~, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer, under the Indian Volunteers Act, ~~1869~~ XX of 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such." ~~XX of 1869.~~

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884, FOR THE MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, SALE, TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short Title.

1. These Rules may be called the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.

Supersession of previous notifications; and savings.

2. All previous notifications made by the Governor-General in Council under the said sections are hereby superseded, but all licenses or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed or levied and all powers conferred by or under any notification so superseded, shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been respectively granted, renewed, imposed, levied or conferred hereunder.

General exemptions.

3. Nothing in these rules shall apply—

(*i*) to the manufacture, possession, sale, packing, transport or importation of toy fireworks, such as paper caps for toy pistols, under such conditions and in such quantities as the Local Government, or, in the case of transport by rail, the Railway Board, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time determine;

(*ii*) to the manufacture, possession or sale of gunpowder in any of the Agency Tracts in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Districts of the Presidency of Madras;

(*iii*) to the possession or transport of any explosive in any port in which special rules made by the Local Government under the Act are for the time being in force in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules;

(*iv*) to the packing, transport or importation of capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, when packed, transported or imported in the same consignment with arms covered by a license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878; [XI of 1878.]

(*v*) to

(*a*) the manufacture, possession and sale of tri-nitro-toluol, or

(*b*) the transport and importation of the same when it is packed in staunch and substantial barrels or in cases constructed of wood not less than one inch in thickness.*

Definitions.

4. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

[IV of 1884.] (1) "The Act" means the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

(2) "Ammunition" means any explosive when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared, so as to form—

(*a*) a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting, or

(*b*) a safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or

(*c*) a tube for firing explosives, or

(*d*) a percussion-cap, detonator, fog-signal, shell, torpedo, war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a fire-work.

Further exemptions are made by section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, which runs as follows:—

Saving for manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation by Government.

"Nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation of any explosive—

(*a*) by order of the Government, or

(*b*) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act, or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer, under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such." XX of 1869.

(3) "Authorised explosive" means an explosive included in a list of authorised explosives prepared by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India and in force for the time being.

(4) "Chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

(5) "Detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

(6) "District authority" means—

(*i*) in a Presidency town, or its suburbs, or in Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police;

(*ii*) elsewhere, the Magistrate of the District.

(7) "Fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whatever, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

(8) "Gunpowder" means gunpowder ordinarily so called.

(9) "Nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder, which is formed by the mechanical mixture of nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance:

and includes such explosives as—

Chilworth special powder, Bobbinite, and

Ammonal, Westfallite.

(10) "Nitro-compound" means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid, upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

(11) "Small-arm nitro-compound" means a nitro-compound adapted and intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small-arms.

(12) "Safety cartridge"—

(*i*) means a cartridge for small-arms, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges; and

(*ii*) includes a rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridge, if it is as described in clause (*i*) whether it is for use with a machine-gun having chambers identical with those of rifles or with a machine-gun having special chambers:

Provided that the diameter of the cartridge in either case (*i*) or case (*ii*) does not exceed one inch.

(13) "Safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze would not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

(14) "Testing authority" means the Chemical Examiner or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

(3) "Authorised explosive" means an explosive included in a list of authorised explosives prepared by the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives, with the ~~Government of India~~ approval of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and in force for the time being.

(4) "Chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

(5) "Detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

(6) "District ~~authority~~ Magistrate" means—

~~(i) in a Presidency town, or its suburbs, or in Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police~~ ;

~~(ii) elsewhere, the~~ the Senior Magistrate of the District.

(7) "Fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whatever, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

(8) "Gunpowder" means gunpowder ordinarily so called.

(9) "Nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder, which is formed by the mechanical mixture of nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance :

and includes such explosives as—

Chilworth special powder,	Bobbinite, and
Ammonal,	Westfallite.

(10) "Nitro-compound" means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid, upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

(11) "Small-arm nitro-compound" means a nitro-compound adapted and intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small-arms.

(12) "Safety cartridge"—

(*i*) means a cartridge for small-arms, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges ; and

(*ii*) includes a rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridge, if it is as described in clause (*i*) whether it is for use with a machine-gun having chambers identical with those of rifles or with a machine-gun having special chambers :

Provided that the diameter of the cartridge in either case (*i*) or case (*ii*) does not exceed one inch.

(13) "Safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze would not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

~~(14) "Testing authority" means the Chemical Examiner or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.~~

(14) "Import" means to bring into the territories of Mysore by land or air.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

Classes of explosives.

5. (1) For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely :—

Class 1	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	...	...	Fulminate.
Class 6	...	...	...	Ammunition.
Class 7	...	...	...	Firework.

(2) When any explosive falls within more than one of the said classes, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of such classes.

Division of nitro-compounds.

6. Nitro-compounds shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :—

(*a*) Division 1, comprising—

(*i*) such explosives, as—

Ballistite,
Blasting gelatine,
Carbonite,
Cordite,
Dynamite,
Gelatine dynamite,
Geligoite,
Nitro-glycerine, and
Stonite, and

(*ii*) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound ; and

(*b*) Division 2, comprising—

(*i*) such explosives, as—

Amberite No. 2,
Ammonite,
Bellite,
Coopal's powder,
E. C. sporting powder,
Gun-cotton,
Picric powder,
Roburite,
Schultz's powder, and
Tonite (or cotton powder),
and

(*ii*) any nitro-compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Division of chlorate-mixtures.

7. Chlorate-mixtures shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :—

(*a*) Division 1, comprising—

(*i*) such explosives, as—

Permonite, and

Polarite, and

(*ii*) any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound, and

(*b*) Division 2, comprising—

(*i*) such explosives, as—

Cheddite, and

Steelite, and

(*ii*) any chlorate-mixture, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Fortis explosive,	Pyrolithe,
Powder saxifragine,	Safety blasting powder,
Pudrolithe,	

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

Class 3.—Nitro-compound Class.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemica compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mixed or combined with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions :—

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,	Gelatine dynamite,
Bellistite,	Gelignite,
Blasting gelatine,	Glyoxiline,
Camphorated gelatine,	Lithofracteur,
Carbonite,	Methylic nitrate,
Cordite,	Nitro-glycerine,
Dualine.	Stonite,
Dynamite,	

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as —

Amberite No. 2,	Picrates,
Ammonite,	Picric acid (except in solution in water),
Bellite,	Picric powder,
Cotton gun-powder,	Roburite,
E. C. Powder,	Saw-dust and gun-cotton powder,
Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,	Schultz's powder,
Gun-paper,	Tonite (or cotton-powder),
Nitrated gun-cotton	Xyloidine,
Nitro-mannite,	

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

Class 4.—Chlorate-mixture Class.

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions :—

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Brain's blasting powder,	Horsley's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Chlorated gun-cotton,
Erhardt's powder,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Horsley's original blasting powder,
Reichen's blasting charges,
Reveley's powder,
Teutonite,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

Class 5.—Fulminate Class.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

Division of fulminates.

8. Fulmina

(*a*) Divis
an
an
de
ca
ra
ar

(*b*) Divis
fu

This class consists of two divisions :—

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphide (sulphuret), r without carbonaceous matter.

Division of ammunition.

9. Ammun
namely :—

(*a*) Division

ion 2 comprises such substances as the chloride de of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, d the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Safety cartridges.
Safety fuzes for blasting.

B 2

Class 7.—Firework Class.

The firework class has 2 divisions.

Division 1 comprises "firework compositions," that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and any "star" and any colored fire composition which is not included in division 2.

Division 2 comprises "manufactured fireworks," that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle or any other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals.

A substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1 lb. of colored fire composition shall be deemed to be a manufactured firework and included in this division.

The 7th (firework) class shall not include any explosive or composition which is liable to ignite spontaneously whether it forms part of a manufactured firework or not or any manufactured firework which contains its own means of ignition but shall include amorces as herein defined.

Amorces (whether in the form of toy caps or igniting tapes) must consist of dots of one or other of the undermentioned compositions enclosed between two pieces of paper or separated by a sheet of paper or cardboard, in a proportion not exceeding seventy grains of such composition to every one thousand dots.

Composition (*a*)—A mixture of chlorate of potassium and amorphous phosphorus, with or without the addition of (1) nitrate of potassium, sulphide of antimony and powdered sulphur (free from acid), or (2) chalk, rye flour and resin (sandarak), or (3) manganese and glue; provided that the amount of amorphous phosphorus present in the mixture shall in no case exceed the proportion of ten grains in one thousand dots.

Composition (*b*)—A mixture of chlorate of potassium and ferrocyanide of lead.

The tern
of the foregoi
trivance, or c
cartridge or c
weapon, or f
fuze for blas
firing explosi
a fog-signal,
trivance othe

The tern
nator.

The tern
is of such str
plosive of th
that the expl
cate the expl

The tern
which burns
contain its ov
strength and
such quantity
municate late

The expr
for small arm
the small arm
prevent any e
ed to other
calibre machi
description, v
having chamb
machine-guns

The max
can be accept

The follo
cartridges whi

·303 in
Martin
·45 incl
M

Cartridge

Division of fulminates.

8. Fulminates shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :—

(*a*) Division 1, comprising such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of compounds of phosphorus, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter; and

(*b*) Division 2, comprising such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Division of ammunition.

9. Ammunition shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :—

(*a*) Division 1, comprising exclusively—

Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Railway fog-signals, and
Percussion-caps; and

(*b*) Division 2, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which *does not contain* its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, other than safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, other than safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives, and
War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition; and

(*c*) Division 3, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which *contains* its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells, and
Tubes for firing explosives,

containing their own means of ignition.

Explanations.—The expression "ammunition containing its own means of ignition" means ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion.

The expression "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.

Division of fireworks.

10. Fireworks shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :—

(*a*) Division 1, comprising *firework compositions*, that is to say,—

(*i*) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in any of the foregoing definitions,

(*ii*) any star, and

(*iii*) (except as declared in the proviso to this rule) any coloured fire composition; and

(*b*) Division 2, comprising *manufactured fireworks*, that is to say, any explosive of Class 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amoree, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case, containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not a "firework composition".

CHAPTER III.

IMPORTATION.

11. No explosive shall be imported into ~~British India by land or sea~~ the Mysore State—

When license to import is requisite.

(*i*) unless it is an authorised explosive,

(*ii*) except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules:

Provided that nothing in sub-clause (*ii*) of this rule shall apply to—

~~(*a*) an explosive conveyed or landed under rule 21 or rule 22;~~

(*b*) any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined by the ~~Indian Arms Act, 1878~~ Mysore Regulation II of 1890, imported by any person lawfully entitled under that ~~Act~~ Regulation or the rules thereunder for the time being in force to possess such explosive, in such quantities as may be prescribed by that ~~Act~~ Regulation or the rules thereunder for the time being in force, or (when no quantities are prescribed) in reasonable quantities for his own private use:

Further provided that when an explosive is so imported, the ~~Collector of Customs~~ District magistrate or any other officer empowered by the ~~Local~~ Government in this behalf may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the ~~Local~~ Government thereon.

~~12. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except into the ports of—~~

Ports at which importation by sea is permitted.

~~Calcutta (including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour),~~

~~Rangoon,~~

~~Madras,~~

~~Bombay.~~

~~Calicut,~~

~~Karachi, and~~

~~Aden:~~

~~Provided that—~~

(*i*) crackers may be imported into the ports of Negapatam and Moulmein;

(*ii*) an explosive which has passed the test (if any) prescribed by these rules at Rangoon, Madras or Bombay, may be re-imported—

(*a*) from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, Mergui and Victoria Point,

(*b*) from Madras into the ports of Tuticorin, Cochin, Bimlipatam, Coconada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamban and Masulipatam, or

(*c*) from Bombay into the ports of Cochin and Mangalore, and

(*iii*) an explosive required for blasting purposes which has passed the test prescribed by the rules for the time being in force made by the Governor of the Straits Settlements in Council under the Explosives Ordinance, 1899, or such other law for the time being in force in those Settlements, may be imported from Penang into the port of Victoria Point.

~~13. No explosives, other than those required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes, shall be imported from Portuguese India.~~

Importation of explosives from Portuguese India.

~~Testing of explosives.~~

14. No license for the importation of an explosive shall be granted unless such explosive is certified by the testing authority to have passed the test (if any) prescribed by rule 16 for such explosives.

Testing of imported explosives.

15. No test shall be necessary:—

Explosives exempted from testing.

(*i*) in the case of gunpowder, ammunition (Division 1), fulminates and fireworks; or

(*ii*) in the case of a nitrate-mixture:

Provided that—

(*a*) the Local Government or the licensing authority may direct that any nitrate-mixture shall be subjected to such analysis by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe; and

(*b*) where an analysis has been prescribed under sub-clause (*a*), such nitrate-mixture is certified by the officer appointed as aforesaid to have passed such analysis.

CHAPTER III.

IMPORTATION.

When license to import is requisite.

11. No explosive shall be imported into British India by land or sea—

(*i*) unless it is an authorised explosive,

(*ii*) except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules:

Provided that nothing in sub-clause (*ii*) of this rule shall apply to—

(*a*) an explosive conveyed or landed under rule 21 or rule 22;

(*b*) any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined by the Indian Arms Act, 1878, imported by any person lawfully entitled under that Act or the rules thereunder for the time being in force to possess such explosive, in such quantities as may be prescribed by that Act or the rules thereunder for the time being in force, or (when no quantities are prescribed) in reasonable quantities for his own private use:

Further provided that when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

Ports at which importation by sea is permitted.

12. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except into the ports of—

Calcutta (including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour),

Rangoon,	Calicut,
Madras,	Karachi, and
Bombay.	Aden:

Provided that—

(*i*) crackers may be imported into the ports of Negapatam and Moulmein;

(*ii*) an explosive which has passed the test (if any) prescribed by these rules at Rangoon, Madras or Bombay, may be re-imported—

(*a*) from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, Mergui and Victoria Point,

(*b*) from Madras into the ports of Tuticorin, Cochin, Bimlipatam, Coconada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamban and Masulipatam, or

(*c*) from Bombay into the ports of Cochin and Mangalore, and

(*iii*) an explosive required for blasting purposes which has passed the test prescribed by the rules for the time being in force made by the Governor of the Straits Settlements in Council under the Explosives Ordinance, 1899, or such other law for the time being in force in those Settlements, may be imported from Penang into the port of Victoria Point.

Importation of explosives from Portuguese India.

13. No explosives, other than those required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes, shall be imported from Portuguese India.

Testing of explosives.

Testing of imported explosives.

14. No license for the importation of an explosive shall be granted unless such explosive is certified by the testing authority to have passed the test (if any) prescribed by rule 16 for such explosives.

Explosives exempted from testing.

15. No test shall be necessary:—

(*i*) in the case of gunpowder, ammunition (Division 1), fulminates and fireworks; or

(*ii*) in the case of a nitrate-mixture:

Provided that—

(*a*) the Local Government or the licensing authority may direct that any nitrate-mixture shall be subjected to such analysis by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe; and

(*b*) where an analysis has been prescribed under sub-clause (*a*), such nitrate-mixture is certified by the officer appointed as aforesaid to have passed such analysis.

Nature of test prescribed.

16. Any explosive not specified in rule 15 shall be subject to the test set forth in Schedule I as applicable to such explosive.

Exemption of re-imported explosives from testing.

17. (1) When an explosive required by rule 16 to be tested—

(*a*) has been tested at any of the ports at which importation by sea is permitted under rule 12 and has been imported thence, or

(*b*) is re-imported or imported under and in accordance with provisos (*ii*) and (*iii*) to rule 12,

such explosive shall be exempted from any fresh test under these rules provided that it is accompanied by—

(*i*) a certificate of such testing, and

(*ii*) (in the case of a nitro-compound or a chlorate-mixture) a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate that the explosive is of standard purity, and (in the case of dynamite or any nitro-glycerine compound) that there are no signs of liquefaction or of exuded nitro-glycerine.

(2) The certificate referred to in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (1)—

(*a*) shall bear the signature of one of the officers mentioned in clause (2) of rule 106 or, if the explosives are imported from Penang, of the officer authorised in this behalf by the Government of the Straits Settlements, and

(*b*) shall ordinarily be valid for six months after date: provided that, in the case of dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds which are not used as propellants as defined in rule 73,

(*i*) such certificate shall lapse on the 31st July, and

(*ii*) a fresh certificate may be demanded for each consignment imported between the 1st April and the 31st July (both inclusive).

Procedure on arrival of ship in port.

18. On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful of a ship having on board an explosive, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer of the port may authorise in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board, and if analysis or testing is required by these rules, obtain samples of the explosive; and the master of the ship shall give to such officer, without charge, such samples as he may require.

Despatch of samples to the testing authority.

19. The officer taking samples of the explosive under rule 18 shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary and shall forward the same to the testing authority.

Testing of samples by the testing authority.

20. The testing authority shall test or analyse the samples (as the case may be) and shall without delay forward to the licensing authority (through the Chief Customs Officer) a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test or analysis.

Importation in anticipation of the grant of a license to import.

Importation by sea in anticipation of the grant of a license.

21. Any authorised explosive may—

(*a*) if it is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture; or

(*b*) (not being of British manufacture) if it is imported from the United Kingdom and is covered by a certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in the United Kingdom showing that it has passed the United Kingdom tests; or

(*c*) (not being of British manufacture) if the Governor-General in Council, being satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision, permits;

be imported by sea and landed, in anticipation of the grant of a license to import, at any port at which the landing of such explosive is permitted under rule 12 in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Importation by land in anticipation of the grant of a license.

22. Any authorised explosive may be imported into British India by land in anticipation of the grant of a license to import if it is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture.

Requirements to be fulfilled by importer and consignee prior to importation.

23. No explosive shall be imported or landed under rules 21 or 22 until the consignee has given notice of his intention to import such explosive to the Chief Customs Officer or the District authority in whose jurisdiction the place or magazine appointed under rule 24 is situated, and has given to such officer an undertaking (without security or with such security as that officer deems sufficient) that he will, in the event of the explosive failing to pass the prescribed test or analysis, comply with such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may issue.

Nature of test prescribed.

16. Any explosive not specified in rule 15 shall be subject to the test set forth in Schedule I as applicable to such explosive.

Exemption of re-imported explosives from testing.

17. (1) When an explosive required by rule 16 to be tested—

(*a*) has been tested at any of the ports at which importation by sea is permitted under rule 12 and has been imported thence, or

(*b*) is re-imported or imported under and in accordance with provisos (*ii*) and (*iii*) to rule 12,

such explosive shall be exempted from any fresh test under these rules provided that it is accompanied by—

(*i*) a certificate of such testing, and

(*ii*) (in the case of a nitro-compound or a chlorate-mixture) a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate that the explosive is of standard purity, and (in the case of dynamite or any nitro-glycerine compound) that there are no signs of liquefaction or of exuded nitro-glycerine.

(2) The certificate referred to in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (1)—

(*a*) shall bear the signature of one of the officers mentioned in clause (2) of rule 106 or, if the explosives are imported from Penang, of the officer authorised in this behalf by the Government of the Straits Settlements, and

(*b*) shall ordinarily be valid for six months after date: provided that, in the case of dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds which are not used as propellants as defined in rule 73,

(*i*) such certificate shall lapse on the 31st July, and

(*ii*) a fresh certificate may be demanded for each consignment imported between the 1st April and the 31st July (both inclusive).

Procedure on arrival of ship in port.

18. On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful of a ship having on board an explosive, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer of the port may authorise in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board, and if analysis or testing is required by these rules, obtain samples of the explosive; and the master of the ship shall give to such officer, without charge, such samples as he may require.

Despatch of samples to the testing authority.

19. The officer taking samples of the explosive under rule 18 shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary and shall forward the same to the testing authority.

Testing of samples by the testing authority.

20. The testing authority shall test or analyse the samples (as the case may be) and shall without delay forward to the licensing authority (through the Chief Customs Officer) a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test or analysis.

Importation in anticipation of the grant of a license to import.

Importation by sea in anticipation of the grant of a license.

21. Any authorised explosive may—

(*a*) if it is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture; or

(*b*) (not being of British manufacture) if it is imported from the United Kingdom and is covered by a certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in the United Kingdom showing that it has passed the United Kingdom tests; or

(*c*) (not being of British manufacture) if the Governor-General in Council, being satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision, permits;

be imported by sea and landed, in anticipation of the grant of a license to import, at any port at which the landing of such explosive is permitted under rule 12 in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Importation by land in anticipation of the grant of a license.

22. Any authorised explosive may be imported into British India by land in anticipation of the grant of a license to import if it is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture.

Requirements to be fulfilled by importer and consignee prior to importation.

23. No explosive shall be imported or landed under rules 21 or 22 until the consignee has given notice of his intention to import such explosive to the Chief Customs Officer or the District authority in whose jurisdiction the place or magazine appointed under rule 24 is situated, and has given to such officer an undertaking (without security or with such security as that officer deems sufficient) that he will, in the event of the explosive failing to pass the prescribed test or analysis, comply with such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may issue.

12. ~~24.~~ An explosive imported ~~or landed under rules 21 and 22~~ shall, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the ~~Local~~ Government, be conveyed to and stored in a place set apart by the ~~Local~~ Government ~~for this purpose or any private magazine declared by the Local Government to be suitable therefor~~: District magistrate:

Disposal of explosives imported.

Provided ~~that explosives not of British manufacture shall not be transported by rail until a~~ license to import such explosives has been granted.

13 ~~25.~~ The person owning or being in charge of the magazine to which the explosive imported by land has been conveyed ~~under rule 24~~ shall, if analysis or testing of the explosive is required by these rules, forthwith deliver without charge to such officer or person as may be appointed by the ~~Local~~ Government in this behalf such samples as he may require.

Delivery of samples by owner or person in charge of the magazine and the testing of such samples.

The samples shall be tested or analysed in accordance with the procedure laid down in rules 19 and 20, the report of the testing officer being forwarded to the licensing authority through the officer or person from whom he received the samples.

14 ~~26.~~ The explosive shall not be removed or distributed from the place or magazine to which it has been conveyed under rule ~~24~~, until a license has been granted for its importation and until the person in charge of the magazine has received notice from the licensing authority that it may be so removed or distributed.

Distribution prohibited till license is ~~nated~~ granted

Disposal of explosives imported.

24. An explosive imported or landed under rules 21 and 22 shall, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Local Government, be conveyed to and stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose or any private magazine declared by the Local Government to be suitable therefor:

Provided that explosives not of British manufacture shall not be transported by rail until a license to import such explosives has been granted.

Delivery of samples by owner or person in charge of the magazine and the testing of such samples.

25. The person owning or being in charge of the magazine to which the explosive imported by land has been conveyed under rule 24 shall, if analysis or testing of the explosive is required by these rules, forthwith deliver without charge to such officer or person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf such samples as he may require.

The samples shall be tested or analysed in accordance with the procedure laid down in rules 19 and 20, the report of the testing officer being forwarded to the licensing authority through the officer or person from whom he received the samples.

Distribution prohibited till license is nated.

26. The explosive shall not be removed or distributed from the place or magazine to which it has been conveyed under rule 24, until a license has been granted for its importation and until the person in charge of the magazine has received notice from the licensing authority that it may be so removed or distributed.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSPORT.

When license to transport is requisite.

27. Ex
under and i

Provid-

(*i*)

(*ii*)

Transport.

A—Licensing

28. No explosive need be transported under license except where such license is required under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890, and the rules made thereunder.

are being transported in accordance with such license from the port or other place of import to the place of destination,

(*iii*) the transport of explosives from the port or other place of import under rule 24 to the places indicated in that rule.

Licenses for the general transport of explosives for blasting.

Application for license for general transport.

28. An application for a license in Form 2 (for the general transport of explosives for blasting purposes) shall be in writing and shall state particulars as to the place from which, and the place or places to which, it is desired to transport explosives.

Procedure in granting a license for general transport.

29. When the place or places to which explosives are to be transported is or are outside the local limits of the authority of the licensing officer, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the District authority in whose jurisdiction such place is situated.

Procedure in transporting explosives under license for general transport.

30. Every consignment of explosives transported under a license in Form 2 shall be accompanied by a pass issued by the licensee in the form prescribed in Form 2; and such pass shall (if the consignment be despatched by rail) be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be.

Procedure in issuing passes.

31. A copy of every pass issued under rule 30 shall forthwith be sent—

(*i*) to the licensing authority; and

(*ii*) when the place to which the consignment is sent is outside the local limits of the authority of the licensing officer, to the officer indicated in rule 29.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSPORT.

When license to transport is requisite.

15 ~~27~~. Explosives required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes shall not be transported except under and in accordance with a license granted under these rules:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to :—

(*i*) the transport by the holder of a license in Form E of any of the explosives covered by his license, and of safety fuzes for blasting in such quantities as he may require for his private use,

(*ii*) the transport of explosives which are covered by a license for their importation and are being transported in accordance with such license from the port or other place of import to the place of destination,

~~(*iii*) the transport of explosives from the port or other place of import under rule 24 to the places indicated in that rule.~~

Licenses for the general transport of explosives for blasting.

Application for license for general transport.

16 ~~28~~. An application for a license in Form ~~2~~ (for the general transport of explosives for blasting purposes) shall be made in writing and shall state particulars as to the place from which, and the place or places to which, it is desired to transport explosives.

Procedure in granting a license for general transport.

17 ~~29~~. When the place or places to which explosives are to be transported is or are outside the local limits of the authority of the licensing officer, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the District ~~authority~~ Magistrate in whose jurisdiction such place is situated.

Procedure in transporting explosives under license for general transport.

18 ~~30~~. Every consignment of explosives transported under a license in Form ~~2~~ shall be accompanied by a pass issued by the licensee in the form prescribed in Form ~~2~~, and such pass shall (if the consignment be despatched by rail) be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be.

Procedure in issuing passes.

19 ~~31~~. A copy of every pass issued under rule ~~30~~ 18 shall forthwith be sent—

(*i*) to the licensing authority; and

(*ii*) when the place to which the consignment is sent is outside the local limits of the authority of the licensing officer, to the officer indicated in rule ~~29~~. 17

CHAPTER V.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

Manufacture.

When license to manufacture is requisite.

20 ~~22~~. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for such manufacture :

Provided that no license under this rule to manufacture shall be necessary—

(*a*) for the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale ; or

(*b*) for the filling for private use, and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use ; or

(*c*) in the case of any person who, holding a license under these rules to possess an explosive—

(*i*) fills with the said explosive, for sale or otherwise, cartridges for small-arms ; or

(*ii*) by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the said explosive for use exclusively in his mine or quarry or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control.

Conditions to be observed by persons filling cartridges.

21 ~~23~~. The following conditions shall be observed by every person filling cartridges for small-arms under clause (*c*) (*i*) of the proviso to rule ~~22~~ 20 :—

(*a*) there shall not be in the room in which such filling is being carried on more than five pounds of gunpowder or ~~small-arm nitro compound or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf unless it~~ three pounds of any other explosive unless it is made up into safety cartridges ;

(*b*) no work unconnected with the making of cartridges shall be carried on in the said room while such filling is being carried on ;

(*c*) there shall not be in the said room, while such filling is being carried on, any fire or any artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion ;

(*d*) if filling is done on magazine premises, the said room shall be detached from the magazine, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the] license by the authority granting the same ; and

(*e*) the licensee shall previously give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such filling of cartridges as is allowed by this rule and have the license endorsed by such authority.

Conditions to be observed by persons adapting or preparing cartridges.

22 ~~24~~. The following conditions shall be observed by every person adapting or preparing explosives under clause (*c*) (*ii*) of the proviso to rule ~~22~~ 20 :—

(*a*) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or ~~such quantity~~ twenty five pounds of any other explosive ~~as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf~~ ;

(*b*) no work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on ;

(*c*) the said workshop shall be detached from the magazine or licensed premises, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same ;

(*d*) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and an explosive shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients ; and

(*e*) the licensee shall previously give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this rule and have the license endorsed by such authority.

The provision of clause (*c*) (*ii*) shall not apply to the filling of the fuse and detonator into the explosive, but such operations shall not be carried on in the magazine.

When license to possess is requisite.

23 ~~25~~. An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for possession :

Provided that no license under these rules shall be necessary for the possession—

Manufacture, Possession and Sale.

A—General Rules.

3. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to manufacture the explosive granted under these rules.

Nothing in this rule shall apply—

(*a*) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment, and not for practical use or for sale; or,

(*b*) to the filling for private use and not for sale of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use.

When license to manufacture is requisite.

h the con-

mical ex-

amount

sess an

; or

herwise,
quarry

r small-

Conditions to be observed by persons filling cartridges.

than
f any
less it

said

y fire
racter

m the
nd at
hority

at he

aring

Conditions to be observed by persons adapting or preparing cartridges.

arried
other

the

, but
tance
ame;

other
nts;

ends

ions

When license to possess is requisite.

exercise the powers of the District Magistrate under this rule.

19. A fee of twenty rupees shall be paid for every license granted under Rule 18.

20. Every license granted under Rule 18 shall be in Form E in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

21. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 18 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

F—Licensing of the sale of explosives.

22. Licenses for the sale of explosives may be granted by the District Magistrate to any person licensed to possess the same.

23. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every license granted under Rule 22.

24. Every license granted under Rule 22 shall be in Form F in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed.

25. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 22 is granted he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

G—Supplementary.

26. A person licensed to possess an explosive shall not be required to take out a license for the manufacture of the explosive by reason that in connection with his magazine or licensed premises he fills for sale or otherwise any cartridge for small arms with the said explosive, provided that he observes the following regulations, namely:—

(1) There shall not be in the room in which such filling is being carried on more than 5 lbs. of gun-powder or 3 lbs. of any other explosive, except it be made up into safety cartridges; and

(2) any work unconnected with the making of the cartridges shall not be carried on in the room while such filling is being carried on,

intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this rule and have the license endorsed by such authority.

(6) The provisions of sub-rules (3) and (5) shall not apply to the fitting of the fuse and detonator into the explosive, but such operation shall not be carried on in the magazine.

5. An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to possess the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply—

(1) to a person possessing for his private use and not for sale—

(a) Gun-powder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises, 30 lbs., or in lieu of the said quantity of gun-power, 15 lbs. of any other explosive, or in lieu of any less amount of gun-powder not so possessed, half that amount of other explosive.

(a)

(b)

(b) 150 lbs. of any explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class.

(c)

But so that in the case of any explosive other than gun-powder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, the person so possessing the same must within 12 months previously have obtained a certificate from a Superintendent of Police that he is a fit person to keep such explosive. A fee of four annas shall be paid for such certificate.

(d)

(e)

Exception.—Nothing in the foregoing portion of the proviso to this rule shall be held to authorize the possession for private use—

(a) of any explosive whereof the possession has been prohibited absolutely by notification under Section 5 of the Regulation; or,

(b) where the possession of an explosive has by notification under that section been prohibited

subject to conditions, of any such explosive except subject to those conditions.

(2) (a) to the possession of fireworks, not exceeding 50 lbs. in quantity within Municipal areas, and not exceeding 200 lbs. in quantity outside any such areas, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if not kept for a period exceeding 14 days: provided that such fireworks are kept in a substantial receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives, and closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto;

(b) to the possession of fireworks within Municipal areas, exceeding 50 lbs. but not exceeding 200 lbs., if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days.

Such possession is permitted subject to the proviso set forth in clause (2) (a) and to the further condition that it is covered by a permit to be issued free of cost by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Saving of general prohibition under the Act.

3(

sion of

for the

(3) to the possession of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with these rules.

When license for sale is requisite.

7. An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to sell the explosive granted under these rules.

licen

Exceptions.—(1) This rule shall not apply to any person selling any explosive, which for his own private use he lawfully possesses, to any person who is not legally prohibited from possessing the same.

is la

poss

(2) This rule shall also not apply to any person who delivers explosives to those who contract to do work for him, for use in such work, although, in paying for such work, he may make a charge for the explosive so used,—

d stored under his

(*a*) of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport, when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with ~~the provisions of Chapter VIII regulating the transport of such explosive~~ these Rules ; or

(*b*) of any explosive on board any ship in fulfilment of the requirements of the Merchant Shipping Acts, or of any order or regulation thereunder for the time being in force ; or

(*b*)(*a*) by any person who is lawfully entitled under the ~~Indian Arms Act, 1878~~, or the rules for the time being in force thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that ~~Act~~ Regulation, of such explosives in such quantities as may be prescribed by the said ~~Act~~ Regulation or rules, or, when no quantities are so prescribed, in reasonable quantities for his own private use ; or Mysore Arms Regulation II of 1890 [~~XI of 1878.~~] New

(*c*)(*a*) by any person, of explosives under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted under rule ~~68~~ 57, rule ~~69~~ 58, ~~rule 70~~ or rule ~~71~~ 59 ; or

(*d*)(*a*) ~~(elsewhere than in Burma)~~ by any person, of manufactured fireworks in any quantity—

(*i*) in a municipality, not exceeding fifty pounds,

(*ii*) elsewhere, not exceeding two hundred pounds,

when the same are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are possessed by him for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and when they are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the explosives ; and subject to the condition that the possession is covered by a permit to be issued free of cost by a Magistrate of the I Class or a Police officer not below the rank of an Assistant Superintendent of Police

(*e*)(*f*) by any person for his own private use and not for sale, of—

(*i*) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding thirty pounds ; or

(*ii*) safety cartridges made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than one hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder ; or

(*iii*) cartridges (non-safety) for small-arms, made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than five pounds of ~~gunpod er~~ gunpowder ;

(*iv*) cartridges for cannon or blasting, made with gunpowder, and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than thirty pounds of gunpowder ; or

(*v*) cartridges for small-arms, made with small-arm nitro-compound and containing in all not more than ten pounds of small-arm nitro-compound ; or

(*vi*) a small-arm nitro-compound in any quantity not exceeding ten pounds ; or

(*vii*) percussion-caps ; or

(*viii*) safety fuzes for blasting ; or

(*ix*) railway fog-signals and flare-lights when kept by a railway company for use on their railway : New

Provided that the quantity of explosive kept by any person under clause (*e*) (*f*) shall be in substitution of the like quantity by weight of any other explosive which might otherwise be so kept by him and, that the quantity of such other explosive shall be reduced accordingly ; and, further, that, if the explosive so kept for private use under this clause is in any other form than that of cartridges for small-arms, the explosive of which the quantity is so to be reduced shall be some explosive other than safety cartridges made with gunpowder.

Saving of general prohibition under the ~~Act~~ Regulation.

~~2~~ 86. Nothing in rule ~~32~~ 20 or rule ~~33~~ 23 shall be deemed to authorise the manufacture or possession of an explosive in contravention of any prohibition notified under section ~~6~~ 5 of the ~~Act~~ Regulation, and for the time being in force.

Sale.

When license for sale is requisite.

~~87~~. An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for such sale :

Provided that this rule shall not apply to the sale by any person of an explosive which he is lawfully entitled to possess for his own private use to any person who is lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Provided further ~~that~~ this rule shall not also apply to any person who delivers explosives to those who contract to do work for him, for use in such work, although, in paying for such work, he may make a charge for the explosive so used - provided that such explosive is used and stored under his own supervision -

CHAPTER VI.

MAGAZINES.

Procedure in applying for license in Form J.

26 ~~38~~. An applicant for a license to possess explosives (other than an explosive of the 5th Fulminate class) in, ~~and to sell explosives from,~~ a magazine ~~(other than a floating magazine)~~ shall submit to the District ~~authority~~ Magistrate an application in Form G in Schedule ~~III~~ II, and shall comply with the conditions embodied therein.

Issue of notices to objectors to the site of the magazine.

27 ~~39~~. Upon receipt of the said application the District ~~authority~~ Magistrate shall forthwith cause notice to be published in the Official Gazette or otherwise of such application and of the time and place at which he will be prepared to hear it, and calling upon any person objecting to the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site to give notice in writing of such objection to him and to the applicant not less than ~~seven~~ ten clear days before the day fixed for hearing the application, together with his name, address and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of his objection.

The day of hearing the application shall be a day following soon after the expiration of the period of one month referred to in rule ~~41~~ 29.

Notices to local municipal authorities.

28 ~~40~~. Where the site of the proposed magazine lies within, or within one mile of the limits of, the jurisdiction of any ~~municipality or port authority~~, the applicant shall ~~prepare, for service~~ cause a copy of the application and of the said day of hearing to be served on such ~~authority~~ municipality.

Publication and service of notices.

29 ~~41~~. The notice under rule ~~39~~ 27 shall be published and the notice under rule ~~40~~ 28 served, at the expense of the applicant, by the District ~~authority~~ Magistrate not less than one month before the said day of hearing.

Inspection of site by the Dt. or Subordinate Magistrate.

30. The District magistrate shall then inspect the site of the proposed magazine himself or require a report from the Sub-Divisional magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is situated

Inquiry into objections.

31 ~~42~~. On the day fixed for the hearing, or any day to which such hearing may be adjourned from time to time, the District ~~authority~~ Magistrate shall hear any objections preferred in accordance with rule ~~39~~ 27, and by any ~~authority~~ municipality referred to in rule ~~40~~ 28, and shall make such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

after personal inspection

Report on completion of inquiry.

32 ~~48~~. On completion of the inquiry the District ~~authority~~ magistrate shall forward the application ~~(accompanied by a draft license in Form J of Schedule III)~~ to the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives together with a report stating whether he—

(*a*) disapproves of the proposed site for the magazine, or

(*b*) approves of the proposed site either unconditionally or subject to any such restrictions or precautions as he considers necessary.

Procedure to be observed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives on receipt of report.

33 ~~44~~. The Chief Inspector of Explosives shall forward to the applicant a statement in Form H in Schedule ~~III~~ II, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine. Such distances should ordinarily be those specified in the table annexed to these rules.

Submission of application to the licensing authority.

34 ~~45~~. The said Form H shall be returned, with the third column duly filled in, by the applicant to the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives, who shall submit it to the ~~licensing authority~~ with his recommendations and with the draft license and a statement in Form I showing the distances which, after considering any representation made by the applicant when returning Form H to him, he considers should be kept clear round the magazine.

Grant of license.

35 ~~46~~. The ~~licensing authority~~ Government may thereupon grant the license as applied for with such modifications or restrictions (if any) as may be deemed proper, or may reject the application.

Procedure on grant of license.

36 ~~47~~. A copy of every license granted under rule ~~46~~ 35 shall be forwarded to the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives, and the original license shall be forwarded to the District ~~authority~~ Magistrate if the license has not been granted by him.

Endorsement of license.

37 ~~48~~. The District ~~authority~~ Magistrate when satisfied that all the conditions prescribed in the license in regard to the magazine have been complied with, shall forthwith endorse the license, and unless and until so endorsed the license shall not come into force.

If it is decided not to endorse a license the District ~~authority~~ Magistrate shall forthwith inform the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives and the ~~licensing authority~~ Government (if the license has not been granted by the District ~~authority~~ Magistrate).

E—Licensing of the possession of any specified explosives.

18. Licenses for the possession of any specified explosives (other than those whose possession has been prohibited absolutely under Section 5 of the Regulation) shall be granted by the Government of Mysore, in accordance with the following procedure :—

(1) The applicant shall submit to the District Magistrate, an application on Form G and shall comply with the conditions embodied therein. of the 5th ıg magazine) l, and shall — Procedure in applying for license in Form J.

(2) Upon receipt of the said application :—

(*a*) The District Magistrate shall cause a notice of the application to be published, in the Official Gazette or otherwise, calling upon any person who may have objection to him and to the applicant not less than seven clear days before the date fixed for the hearing, objections to the establishment of the magazine in question on the proposed site to deliver a written statement of such objections to the said District Magistrate on or before a given date, not less than fifteen days from the date of the publication of the notice. hwith cause he will be he magazine er with his expiration the limits or service — Issue of notices to objectors to the site of the magazine. — Notices to local authorities.

(*b*) Where the site of the proposed magazine is situated within, or within one mile of, the limits of the jurisdiction of any municipality, the applicant shall serve on such municipality notice of the application and of the date of hearing by the District Magistrate. 40 served, before the djourned nce with he may — Publication and service of notices. — Inquiry into objections.

(*c*) The District Magistrate shall either inspect the site of the proposed magazine himself, or shall require a report by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is situated, after personal inspection. plication ector of — Report on completion of inquiry.

(*d*) If any statement of objections is received, the District Magistrate shall fix a day as early as practicable after the expiration of the fifteen days required under (*a*) for hearing the objectors, and shall give notice thereof to them and to the applicant. restric- ment in pt clear annexed — Procedure to be observed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives on receipt of report.

(*e*) After hearing the objectors, if any, and making any further inquiry which he may think necessary, or, if no statement of objections is received, after the inquiry required by (*c*), the District Magistrate shall forward the application to Government, with a report of the proceedings taken of the particulars of the objections, if any, and with his own opinion and recommendation on the whole case. The Government shall then refer the aforesaid documents for approval to the ~~Chief Inspector of Explosives~~, or ~~an~~ the Inspector of Explosives, who will, if he considers it to be necessary, inspect the site of the magazine and communicate with the applicant in regard to any special terms which it by the ithority howing when h such tion. aspect- if the — Submission of application to the licensing authority. — Grant of license. — Procedure on grant of license.

Director, Dept of Mines & Geology

license e, and — Endorsement of license.

n the nted

(3) ~~There shall not be in the room while such filling is being carried on any~~ fire or any artificial

CHAPTER VII.

LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Grant of licenses.

Forms of licenses, licensing authorities and fees.

49. (1) Licenses for the importation, transport, manufacture, possession and sale of an explosive may be granted by the licensing authorities set forth in Schedule II in the Forms, for the purposes, subject to the conditions and on payment of the fees specified therein.

Validity of license.

(2) Licenses granted in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be valid for such period as is specified in column 7 of Schedule II.

Conditions under which licenses are held.

50. (1) Every license granted under these rules shall be deemed to be granted subject to the conditions contained therein.

(2) Such conditions shall comprise all those specified in the prescribed Form and—

(*a*) (in the case of a license in Form J or Form K) such further conditions as the licensing authority may impose, or

(*b*) (in the case of a license in Form I) such further conditions as the licensing authority may think necessary in respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and expedient for the public safety or in the interest of the State.

(3) Such conditions shall, in the case of a license granted by the Governor-General in Council to manufacture any explosive in any quantity, include all the conditions prescribed under these rules and in the Forms of license for possessing such explosive in such quantity.

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2) or clause (3), the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, may, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, dispense with any of the conditions specified in the prescribed form of a license.

Amendment of licenses.

Amendment of licenses.

51. (1) Provided that these rules are otherwise complied with, every license granted under them may be amended by the authority granting such license.

(2) A licensee who desires to have his license amended shall submit it to the District authority with an application stating the nature of the amendment and the reasons for it. The District authority, in cases in which the original license was not granted by him, shall forward the license and the application with his recommendation to the licensing authority direct, or, if the license to be amended is in Form J or Form K, through the Chief Inspector of Explosives:

Provided that the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall be consulted before a license in Form J originally granted by the District authority is amended.

(3) No fee shall be charged for the amendment of a license.

Renewal of licenses.

Renewal of licenses issued by the Governor-General in Council.

52. The Local Government may, from time to time, renew, on the same or on altered conditions, any license granted by the Governor-General in Council for the manufacture of explosives:

Provided as follows:—

(*i*) no such renewal shall admit of the manufacture of any explosive other than that specified in the original license;

(*ii*) every such renewal shall first be approved by an Inspector of Explosives; and

(*iii*) every such renewal shall be for a period not exceeding one year.

Renewal of licenses in Form J.

53. (1) The authority granting a license in Form J may renew such license on the same or altered conditions.

(2) A licensee who desires such renewal shall, within the period specified in rule 56, submit the license to the Chief Inspector of Explosives with a written application, stating the quantity and description of explosives for the storage of which he desires the license to be renewed.

(3) On receipt of such application the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall, if there is any proposed variation in the particulars of the license, and if he considers it necessary to do so, send to the applicant a statement in Form H in Schedule III hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine.

(4) The procedure prescribed in rules 45 to 48 shall then be followed, so far as it is applicable.

immediate use and not for sale, and if not kept for a period exceeding 14 days: provided that such fireworks are kept in a substantial receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives, and closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto;

(*b*) to the possession of fireworks within Municipal areas, exceeding 50 lbs. but not exceeding 200 lbs., if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days.

Such possession is permitted subject to the proviso set forth in clause (2) (*a*) and to the further condition that it is covered by a permit to be issued free of cost by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

(3) to the possession of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with these rules.

6. If any person possesses an explosive in contravention of Rule 5, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

7. An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to sell the explosive granted under these rules.

Exceptions.—(1) This rule shall not apply to any person selling any explosive, which for his own private use he lawfully possesses, to any person who is not legally prohibited from possessing the same.

(2) This rule shall also not apply to any person who delivers explosives to those who contract to do work for him, for use in such work, although, in paying for such work, he may make a charge for the explosive so used,—

prescribed for licenses to possess an explosive of the same description and quantity as the manufacturing license is to cover.

14. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 13 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

D—Licensing of the possession of small quantities of explosives.

15. Licenses for the possession at such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer of any specified explosives (other than those whose possession has been prohibited absolutely under Section 5 of the Regulation) shall, if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed 60 lbs., be granted by the District Magistrate.

16. Every license granted under Rule 15 shall be in Form D in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every such license.

17. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 15 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one

C—*Licensing of the manufacture of other explosives.*

13. Licenses to manufacture explosives other than those referred to in Rule 9 shall be granted by the Government of Mysore on payment of such fees in such form for such term and subject to such conditions as the said Government may in each case prescribe: provided that the said Government shall, in the case of any such license, prescribe all the conditions which are hereinafter

B—Licensing of the manufacture, possession and sale gun-powder and certain explosives.

9. Licenses to manufacture, possess, and sell or possess and sell, or to possess an explosive of the 1st (gun powder) class or of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition class or of the 7th (firework) class to such total amount during the currency of the license, and in such places a shall be approved by the licensing officer, may be grante by the District Magistrate.

Provided that nothing in any such license shall be deemed to entitle the license-holder to keep at the same time in the place to which the license applies more than 200 lbs. of gun-powder, 500 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and 200 lbs. of fireworks, or any such less quantity of any of these explosives as the licensing officer may direct in this behalf.

10. The following fees shall be paid for every license granted under the last foregoing rule, namely:—

(*1*) *For every license to manufacture, possess and sell explosives*—

(*a*) a fee of twenty rupees when the license entitles the holder to keep the maximum quantity of any or all of the explosives mentioned in the proviso to the above rule or any less quantity;

(*b*) a fee of ten rupees when the license entitles the holder to keep half the maximum quantity of any or all of the explosives mentioned in the proviso to the above rule or any less quantity;

(*c*) a fee of five rupees when the license entitles the holder to keep one-fourth of the maximum quantity of any or all of the explosives mentioned in the proviso to the above rule or any less quantity.

(*2*) *For every license to possess and sell explosives*—

(*a*) a fee of ten rupees when the license entitles the holder to keep the maximum quantity of any or all of the explosives mentioned in the proviso to the above rule or any less quantity;

(*b*) a fee of five rupees when the license entitles the holder to keep half the maximum quantity of any or all of the explosives mentioned in the proviso to the above rule or any less quantity;

(*c*) a fee of two rupees, eight annas, when the license entitles the holder to keep one-fouth of the maximum quantity of any or all of the explosives mentioned in the proviso to the above rule or any less quantity.

(*3*) *For every license to possess explosives*—a fee of eight annas.

11. Every license granted under Rule 9 shall be in Form A, B, or C, in the schedule hereto annexed as the case may be, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

12. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 9 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and an additional sum of one hundred rupees for each day that such breach shall continue after he shall have been required to rectify the same by a District Magistrate or any subordinate Magistrate or any Police Officer, not below the rank of an Inspector, authorized in this behalf by a District Magistrate or by any person authorized by the Government of Mysore to inspect explosives, but so that the total amount of such fine shall not exceed [illegible] fixed by the Regulation.

CHAPTER VII.

LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Grant of licenses.

Forms of licenses, licensing authorities and fees.

38 ~~49~~. (1) Licenses for the importation, transport, manufacture, possession ~~and~~ or sale of an explosive may be granted by the licensing authorities set forth in Schedule ~~IV~~ I in the Forms, for the purposes, subject to the conditions and on payment of the fees specified therein.

Validity of license.

(2) Licenses granted in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be valid for such period as is specified in column 7 of Schedule ~~IV~~ I

Conditions under which licenses are held.

39 ~~50~~. (1) Every license granted under these rules shall be deemed to be granted subject to the conditions contained therein.

(2) Such conditions shall comprise all those specified in the prescribed Form and—

(*a*) (in the case of a license in Form J ~~or Form K~~) such further conditions as the licensing authority may impose, or

(*b*) (in the case of a license in Form I) such further conditions as the licensing authority may think necessary in respect to the time and place of unloading, ~~landing,~~ delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and expedient for the public safety or in the interest of the State.

(3) Such conditions shall, in the case of a license granted by the ~~Governor-General in Council~~ Government to manufacture any explosive in any quantity, include all the conditions prescribed under these rules and in the Forms of license for possessing such explosive in such quantity.

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2) or clause (3), the ~~Local~~ Government ~~or the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be~~, may, on the recommendation of the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives, dispense with any of the conditions specified in the prescribed form of a license.

Amendment of licenses.

Amendment of licenses.

40 ~~51~~. (1) Provided that these rules are otherwise complied with, every license granted under them may be amended by the authority granting such license.

(2) A licensee who desires to have his license amended shall submit it to the District ~~authority~~ magistrate with an application stating the nature of the amendment and the reasons for it. The District ~~authority~~ magistrate, in cases in which the original license was not granted by him, shall forward the license and the application with his recommendation to the licensing authority direct, or, if the license to be amended is in Form J ~~or Form K~~, through the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives:

Provided that the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives shall be consulted before a license in Form J originally granted by the District ~~authority~~ magistrate is amended.

(3) No fee shall be charged for the amendment of a license.

Renewal of licenses.

Renewal of licenses issued by the ~~Governor-General in Council~~ Government.

41 ~~52~~. The ~~Local~~ Government may, from time to time, renew, on the same or on altered conditions, any license already granted ~~by the Governor-General in Council~~ for the manufacture of explosives:

Provided as follows:—

(*i*) no such renewal shall admit of the manufacture of any explosive other than that specified in the original license;

(*ii*) every such renewal shall first be approved by ~~an~~ the Inspector of Explosives; and

(*iii*) every such renewal shall be for a period not exceeding one year.

Renewal of licenses in Form J.

42 ~~53~~. (1) The authority granting a license in Form J may renew such license on the same or altered conditions.

(2) A licensee who desires such renewal shall, within the period specified in rule ~~56~~ 45, submit the license to the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives with a written application stating the quantity and description of explosives for the storage of which he desires the license to be renewed.

(3) On receipt of such application the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives shall, if there is any proposed variation in the particulars of the license, and if he considers it necessary to do so, send to the applicant a statement in Form H in Schedule ~~III~~ II hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine.

(4) The procedure prescribed in rules ~~45~~ 44 to ~~48~~ 47 shall then be followed, so far as it is applicable.

Renewal of licenses not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53.

43 54. Every license for the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53 may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license either would not be authorised under the Act and these rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authority, be renewed on application made within the period specified in rule 56.

Renewal of license for general transport for blasting explosives.

44 55. Every license for the general transport of explosives may be renewed by the authority granting such license.

Time for making application for the renewal of a license.

45 56. Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made at a date not less than thirty days before the date on which the original license expires, and if the application is so made, the magazine or premises shall be held to be duly licensed ~~or the transport license shall be held to be duly granted~~ until such date as the licensing authority issues the renewed license or until an intimation that the renewal of the license is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

Fee chargeable on renewal of license.

46 57. The fee chargeable for renewing any license shall be the fee originally chargeable under these rules on such license.

Expiration of licenses.

Procedure on expiration or forfeiture of license.

47 58. A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosive shall on the expiration or forfeiture of his license, forthwith give notice to the District ~~authority~~ magistrate of the description and quantity of explosives in his possession, and shall comply with any directions which the said District ~~authority~~ magistrate may think fit to give in regard to the possession or ~~transport~~ disposal of the same.

Issue of temporary license when original has expired or been forfeited.

48 59. (1) On receiving a notice under rule 47 ~~58~~ the said District ~~authority~~ magistrate may grant for a term not exceeding three months from the date of such expiration or forfeiture, as the case may be, a temporary license for the possession or sale of the actual stock of explosives which is held at the time of the issue of such license.

(2) The fee chargeable on such license shall bear the same proportion to the fee charged on the expired or forfeited license as the period covered by the temporary license bears to a full year.

Death, etc., of licensee.

49 60. (1) When any person holding a license under these rules dies, or is adjudicated an insolvent, or is otherwise disqualified by operation of law from continuing the business in respect of which the license was granted, any person carrying on such business shall forthwith apply to the proper licensing authority for the grant of a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license.

(2) No person applying for a license under clause (1) shall, during such time as is reasonably necessary for making his application, and during the pendency thereof, be liable to any penalty under the Act or these rules for carrying on the business and acting under the license, so that he otherwise conforms with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

(3) The fee chargeable on such new license shall be one rupee:

Provided that no fee shall be charged on a new license in Form F or Form E of Schedule ~~III~~ II.

Forfeiture of licenses.

Liability of license to forfeiture.

50 61. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited by the licensing authority on breach of any of the conditions contained therein, and also by the ~~Local~~ Government if at any time the continuance of the license in the hands of the licensee is deemed objectionable.

General Provisions as to licenses.

Production of licenses or passes on demand.

51 62. (1) Every person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted under these rules shall be bound to produce the same, or an authenticated copy kept at the magazine or place to which the license applies, when called upon to do so by ~~an~~ Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate, or any Police Officer not below the rank of ~~a Police Officer in charge of a police-station~~ an Inspector; and ~~in the Bowringpet Taluk or any duly notified mining locality, by an Inspector of mines;~~

(2) Any person in charge of a consignment of blasting materials under cover of a pass, issued by a holder of a license in Form 8 of Schedule ~~III~~ II, shall be bound to produce such pass when called upon to do so by any of the officers aforesaid.

(3) Copies of any license may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by any of the officers aforesaid or by the authority which granted the license.

Validity of licenses under the Arms Act.

52 63. Any authority granting a license under these rules may, if such authority thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license granted by the like authority under the ~~Indian Arms Act, 1878~~ Mysore Arms Regulation of 1890.

[~~XI of 1878.~~]

Duplicate license in case of loss of license.

53 64. When a license granted under these rules is lost or destroyed through no fault of the licensee, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of eight annas.

54. Every license for the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53 may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license either would not be authorised under the Act and these rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authority, be renewed on application made within the period specified in rule 56. Renewal of licenses not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53.

55. Every license for the general transport of explosives may be renewed by the authority granting such license. Renewal of license for general transport for blasting explosives.

56. Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made at a date not less than thirty days before the date on which the original license expires, and if the application is so made, the magazine or premises shall be held to be duly licensed or the transport license shall be held to be duly granted until such date as the licensing authority issues the renewed license or until an intimation that the renewal of the license is refused has been communicated to the applicant. Time for making application for the renewal of a license.

57. The fee chargeable for renewing any license shall be the fee originally chargeable under these rules on such license. Fee chargeable on renewal of license.

Expiration of licenses.

58. A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosive shall on the expiration or forfeiture of his license, forthwith give notice to the District authority of the description and quantity of explosives in his possession, and shall comply with any directions which the said District authority may think fit to give in regard to the possession or transport of the same. Procedure on expiration or forfeiture of license.

59. (1) On receiving a notice under rule 58 the said District authority may grant for a term not exceeding three months from the date of such expiration or forfeiture, as the case may be, a temporary license for the possession or sale of the actual stock of explosives which is held at the time of the issue of such license. Issue of temporary license when original has expired or been forfeited.

(2) The fee chargeable on such license shall bear the same proportion to the fee charged on the expired or forfeited license as the period covered by the temporary license bears to a full year.

60. (1) When any person holding a license under these rules dies, or is adjudicated an insolvent, or is otherwise disqualified by operation of law from continuing the business in respect of which the license was granted, any person carrying on such business shall forthwith apply to the proper licensing authority for the grant of a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license. Death, etc censee.

(2) No person applying for a license under clause (1) shall, during such time as is reasonably necessary for making his application, and during the pendency thereof, be liable to any penalty under the Act or these rules for carrying on the business and acting under the license, so that he otherwise conforms with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

(3) The fee chargeable on such new license shall be one rupee:

Provided that no fee shall be charged on a new license in Form 2 or Form E of Schedule III.

Forfeiture of licenses.

61. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited by the licensing authority on breach of any of the conditions contained therein, and also by the Local Government if at any time the continuance of the license in the hands of the licensee is deemed objectionable. Liability of license to forfeiture.

General Provisions as to licenses.

62. (1) Every person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted under these rules shall be bound to produce the same, or an authenticated copy kept at the magazine or place to which the license applies, when called upon to do so by an Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate, or any Police Officer not below the rank of a Police Officer in charge of a police-station; and Production of licenses or passes on demand.

(2) Any person in charge of a consignment of blasting materials under cover of a pass, issued by a holder of a license in Form 2 of Schedule III, shall be bound to produce such pass when called upon to do so by any of the officers aforesaid.

(3) Copies of any license may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by any of the officers aforesaid or by the authority which granted the license.

63. Any authority granting a license under these rules may, if such authority thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license granted by the like authority under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Validity of license under the Arms Act.
[XI of 1878.]

64. When a license granted under these rules is lost or destroyed through no fault of the licensee, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of eight annas. Duplicate license in case of loss of license.

Mode of payment of fees.

65. All fees chargeable under these rules shall be collected by impressed stamps:

Provided that, when such fees have been made over to any local authority, they shall be collected in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

Discretion of authority empowered to grant, amend or renew licenses.

66. Every authority empowered to grant, amend or renew a license may, in its discretion,

(*a*) refuse to grant, amend or renew such license, or

(*b*) refer the application for orders to the Government (if any) to which it is subordinate.

Executive control over licensing authorities.

67. All subordinate authorities acting under this chapter shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

Permits for temporary possession of explosives to be granted free of cost.

Permit for temporary storage of explosives in a magazine in excess of licensed quantities.

68. (1) A permit may be granted to the holder of a license in Form J or Form K, to store in his magazine subject to the conditions of his license (except in this respect) and for a period not exceeding one month, any quantity of explosives in excess of that entered in his license.

(2) Such permit shall be granted by the authority who issued the license and only when it is proved to his satisfaction that the excess storage is due to unforeseen circumstances.

Permit for temporary possession of fireworks by non-licensees elsewhere than in Burma.

69. Elsewhere than in Burma a permit may be granted to any person to possess, in a municipality, manufactured fire-works in any quantity exceeding fifty pounds but not exceeding two hundred pounds and for any period not exceeding fourteen days, provided that such fireworks are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to them.

Such permit shall be granted by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police Officer not below the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Permit for temporary possession of fire-works by non-licensees in Burma.

70. In Burma, a permit may be granted to any person to possess manufactured fire-works in any quantity not exceeding two hundred pounds and for any period not exceeding fourteen days, provided such fire-works are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to them.

Such permit shall be granted by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police Officer not below the rank of a District Superintendent of Police.

Permit to possess fire-works in excess of licensed quantities.

71. A permit may be granted to a holder of a license in Form A, Form B, Form C or Form D to possess, subject to the conditions in his license (except in this respect), any quantity of manufactured fire-works not exceeding one thousand pounds—

(*a*) in the Presidency of Madras—

for a period of seven days—

by any Magistrate of the first class or any Police Officer not below the rank of an Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police;

(*b*) in the Presidency of Bombay—

for a period of seven days—

by a Magistrate of the first class or (in the city of Bombay) by the Commissioner of Police;

(*c*) in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—

for a period of seven days—

by the District Magistrate.

Mode of payment of fees.

54 ~~65~~. All fees chargeable under these rules shall be collected by impressed stamps:

~~Provided that, when such fees have been made over to any local authority, they shall be collected in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.~~

Discretion of authority empowered to grant, amend or renew licenses.

55 ~~66~~. Every authority empowered to grant, amend or renew a license may, in its discretion,

(*a*) refuse to grant, amend or renew such license, or

(*b*) refer the application for orders to the Government ~~(if any) to which it is subordinate.~~

Executive control over licensing authorities.

56 ~~67~~. All subordinate authorities acting under this chapter shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the ~~Local~~ Government.

Permits for temporary possession of explosives to be granted free of cost.

Permit for temporary storage of explosives in a magazine in excess of licensed quantities.

57 ~~68~~. (1) A permit may be granted to the holder of a license in Form J ~~or Form K~~, to store in his magazine subject to the conditions of his license (except in this respect) and for a period not exceeding one month, any quantity of explosives in excess of that entered in his license.

(2) Such permit shall be granted by the authority who issued the license and only when it is proved to his satisfaction that the excess storage is due to unforeseen circumstances.

Permit for temporary possession of fireworks by non-licensees elsewhere than in Burma.

58 ~~69~~. ~~Elsewhere than in Burma~~ ~~a~~ A permit may be granted to any person to possess, in a municipality, manufactured fire-works in any quantity exceeding fifty pounds but not exceeding two hundred pounds and for any period not exceeding fourteen days, provided that such fire-works are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to them.

Such permit shall be granted by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police Officer not below the rank of Assistant ~~or Deputy~~ Superintendent of Police.

Permit for temporary possession of fire-works by non-licensees in Burma.

70. In Burma, a permit may be granted to any person to possess manufactured fire-works in any quantity not exceeding two hundred pounds and for any period not exceeding fourteen days, provided such fire-works are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to them.

~~Such permit shall be granted by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police Officer not below the rank of a District Superintendent of Police.~~

Permit to possess fire-works in excess of licensed quantities.

59 ~~71~~. A permit may be granted by a District magistrate to a holder of a license in Form A, Form B, Form C or Form D to possess, subject to the conditions in his license (except in this respect), any quantity of manufactured fire-works not exceeding one thousand pounds—

(*a*) in the Presidency of Madras—

for a period of seven days—

by any Magistrate of the first class or any Police Officer not below the rank of an Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police;

(*b*) in the Presidency of Bombay—

for a period of seven days—

by a Magistrate of the first class or (in the city of Bombay) by the Commissioner of Police;

(*c*) in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—

for a period of seven days—

by the District Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

Part I.—General.

Packing and Marking.

Prohibition of consignment or conveyance of improperly packed explosives.

60 ~~72~~. No explosive shall be tendered for conveyance or conveyed unless packed and marked in accordance with the provisions of rules ~~73~~ 61 to ~~77~~ 65, ~~or (in the case of explosives conveyed under rule 24) in accordance with the rules in force in the United Kingdom at the time of embarkation.~~

Packing of explosives.

61 ~~78~~. Whatever be the nature of the explosive and to whatever Class it belongs, the following general rules shall be observed :—

(1) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean.

(2) Save as is provided in Schedule ~~IV~~ III, there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.

(3) Every package, when actually used for the packing of one explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance:

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or other propellant :

Provided also that with ammunition (Division 1) there may be packed in the same package any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion.

(4) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package, whether inner or outer : provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives.

Explanation.—Unless the context otherwise requires—

the expression "outer package" means a box, barrel, case or cylinder of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character, that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape;

the expression "inner package" means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping;

the expression "propellant" means an authorised explosive of the nitro-compound class adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small-arms.

Packing of authorised explosives.

62 ~~74~~. The method of packing authorised explosives of various Classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be packed in any one package shall be those indicated in Schedule ~~IV~~ III.

Packing of explosives which are not authorised.

63 ~~75~~. Explosives which are not authorised explosives shall be packed subject to such special precautions as may be prescribed by the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives.

Labelling and marking of packages.

64 ~~76~~. (1) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive," the name of the explosive, the number of the Class and of the Division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender.

(2) In the case of a nitro-compound or of a chlorate-mixture there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives :

Provided that—

(*a*) in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up;

(*b*) in the case of ammunition (Division 1) (safety fuzes excepted), there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk;"

(*c*) in the case of pin-fire cartridges for pistols, there shall be added the words "Pin-fire cartridges;" and

(*d*) in the case of safety fuzes or gunpowder, the word "Explosive" and the number of the Class and Division may be omitted.

(3) Where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this rule and have the license endorsed by such authority.

(6) The provisions of sub-rules (3) and (5) shall not apply to the fitting of the fuse and detonator into the explosive, but such operation shall not be carried on in the magazine.

Transport.

A—Licensing

28. No explosive need be transported under license except where such license is required under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890, and the rules made thereunder.

B—Packing.

29. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance :—

I. Each class of explosive shall be separately packed.

II. An explosive, not being an explosive of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 1 lb. in the case of explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, and in the case of other explosives not exceeding 5 lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

III. In every other case, the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material and shall be of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidently opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape. Provided as follows :—

(*a*) If the explosive is of the 1st (gunpowder) class or the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class or the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosive of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in other cases 50 lbs. If the explosive is picric acid, the inner package must be of such a nature as to effectually prevent any picric acid from coming into contact with any basic metallic oxide.*

(*b*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction and the inner or outer package or both shall be thoroughly water-proof. No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs. and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs. But water-proof packing will not be required in the case of (i) explosives of the 2nd division of the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class or of (ii) ballistite, blasting gelatine, camphorated gelatine, cordite, gelatine dynamite, gelignite and such other explosives which do not yield up the nitro-glycerine in contact with water, as the Government of Mysore may hereafter notify in the Official Gazette.

(*c*) (1) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal or other solid material and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure while being conveyed and will not allow any explosive to escape.

(2) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, the following rules shall apply, *viz.*—

---

*NOTE.—This rule is intended to prevent picric acid being packed in a case lined with certain metals, such as zinc or lead, which would result in danger arising from the formation of a picrate. Water-proof bags inside powder barrels are suggested as a simple and safe method of packing picric acid for transport or storage.

(i) A shell or torpedo containing any explosive material, whether such shell or torpedo be separate or form part of a rocket or other appliance, shall be packed in such manner as may be specially directed by the Government of Mysore or by a person specially authorized by that Government to inspect explosives.

(ii) Any explosive material when made up into a cartridge or charge for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes, shall be packed in the manner required for the same explosive material when not so made up.

Provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridge or charge, if it satisfies the conditions required for the inner package, may be held to be such inner package.

(iii) Any other explosive of the 2nd division shall be packed in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape: and any one such package shall not contain more than 100 lbs. of ammunition except with the consent of and under conditions approved by the Government of Mysore or by a person specially authorized by that Government to inspect explosives.

(*d*) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs. of such explosive and not more than 80 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package.

(i) The detonators and the spaces between the detonators, and between the sides of the inner package and the detonators, shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine saw dust or other similar material. A layer of cotton, wool or other soft elastic material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the

detonators are placed in such manner and so secured that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material. Every inner package, if of metal, shall be lined throughout with paper or other soft material.

(ii) Where the number of detonatars packed for conveyance exceeds in all one thousand (1,000), or such greater number as may from time to time be assigned with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives, all the inner packages as aforesaid shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed, so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and the case shall be placed inside such outer packages as is required by the above general rule relating to the packing for conveyance of explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with saw dust, straw or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package.

(iii) In the case of electric detonators, the quantity to be contained in any one such outer package may amount to not more than three thousand (3,000) electric detonators, or, if such outer package is provided with handles of such strength and construction as to allow it to be safely and conveniently carried by means of such handles, the number may be increased to five thousand (5,000).

(*e*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and no more than 20 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and

(*f*) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class it shall be contained in a box, barrel or case of wood, metal or other solid material, and of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

IV. Whatever be the amount of the explosive and to whatever class or division of a class it belongs, the following conditions shall be observed:—

(*a*) The interior of every single, or inner or outer package, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

(*b*) Every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of an explosive shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose, except with the consent specially obtained from and under conditions approved of by the Government of Mysore or a person specially authorized by that Government to inspect explosives.

(*c*) There shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any single or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material.

(*d*) On the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive" followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owner or sender, and a red circle $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in internal and 3 inches in external diameter or as nearly that size as the dimensions of the package permit.

(*e*) The amount of explosive in any single package, or, if there is a double package, in any one inner or outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing regulations,

except with the consent of and under conditions to be approved by a person specially authorised by the Government of Mysore to inspect explosives.

V. In special cases the Government of Mysore or any person specially authorised by that Government to inspect explosives may allow explosive to be transported when packed according to the packing rules of the country where it was manufactured.

30. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing regulations relating to the package of explosives for conveyance, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

C—Mode of conveyance.

31. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I. No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in Rule 29.

II. There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or boat, which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III. No explosive shall be loaded or unloaded except between sunrise and sunset, but this regulation does not apply to explosives which fulfil the conditions laid down in Rule 32, Regulation I.

IV. Whilst the explosive is being loaded on, or unloaded out of any carriage or boat, no fire or artificial light nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion—such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum or any spirit or oil or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour at the temperature below 125°

CHAPTER VIII.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

Part I.—General.

Packing and Marking.

Prohibition of consignment or conveyance of improperly packed explosives.

72. No explosive shall be tendered for conveyance or conveyed unless packed and marked in accordance with the provisions of rules 73 to 77, or (in the case of explosives conveyed under rule 24) in accordance with the rules in force in the United Kingdom at the time of embarkation.

Packing of explosives.

73. Whatever be the nature of the explosive and to whatever Class it belongs, the following general rules shall be observed :—

(1) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean.

(2) Save as is provided in Schedule IV, there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.

(3) Every package, when actually used for the packing of one explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance:

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or other propellant :

Provided also that with ammunition (Division 1) there may be packed in the same package any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion.

(4) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package, whether inner or outer : provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Explanation.—Unless the context otherwise requires—

the expression "outer package" means a box, barrel, case or cylinder of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character, that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape;

the expression "inner package" means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping;

the expression "propellant" means an authorised explosive of the nitro-compound class adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small-arms.

Packing of authorised explosives.

74. The method of packing authorised explosives of various Classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be packed in any one package shall be those indicated in Schedule IV.

Packing of explosives which are not authorised.

75. Explosives which are not authorised explosives shall be packed subject to such special precautions as may be prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Labelling and marking of packages.

76. (1) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive," the name of the explosive, the number of the Class and of the Division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender.

(2) In the case of a nitro-compound or of a chlorate-mixture there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives :

Provided that—

(*a*) in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up;

(*b*) in the case of ammunition (Division 1) (safety fuzes excepted), there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk;"

(*c*) in the case of pin-fire cartridges for pistols, there shall be added the words "Pin-fire cartridges;" and

(*d*) in the case of safety fuzes or gunpowder, the word "Explosive" and the number of the Class and Division may be omitted.

(3) Where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

Relaxation of packing rules.

77. To meet special cases the Chief Inspector of Explosives may, by order in writing, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think fit to impose, relax any of the conditions imposed by rules 73 to 76.

Consignment.

Despatch of explosives to carrier.

78. (1) No person shall forward to any warehouseman or carrier any explosive unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier of his intention to forward such explosive and has received an intimation from such warehouseman or carrier that he is prepared to receive such consignment.

(2) Such notice shall state—

(*a*) the name and quantity of the explosive to be conveyed; and

(*b*) the name and address of the consignee.

Receipt of explosives by carrier.

79. No warehouseman or carrier shall send such an intimation as is specified in rule 78 unless he is prepared to receive it, and

(*a*) forthwith to despatch such explosive, or

(*b*) to deposit it in an authorised magazine or at a place at which some person is licensed to possess such explosive in such quantity.

Precautions to be observed in loading and unloading explosives.

Loading and unloading to be by daylight.

80. No explosive shall be loaded on, or unloaded from, any carriage or vessel between sunset and sunrise.

Prohibition of naked lights, etc.

81. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person shall, nor shall any person be allowed to, bring into, have or use in, dangerous proximity to such explosive any fire or any article or liquid or substance which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as, charcoal, matches or petroleum) or (unless the use of a light is unavoidable) any light:

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of loading or unloading is unavoidable a light may be used if it be of such construction and character and in such position as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion.

Prohibition of smoking.

82. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person shall smoke, nor shall be allowed to smoke, on, in or dangerously near to the carriage or vessel containing such explosive.

Prohibition of nailed boots, etc.

83. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person wearing boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips, shall handle, nor shall be allowed to handle, such explosive.

Method of handling explosives.

84. In the loading or unloading of an explosive the casks or packages containing the explosive shall be passed from hand to hand and shall not be rolled along, and they shall not be thrown down or dropped but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

Loading.

Protection of explosives in transit.

85. (1) Explosives shall be conveyed whenever possible in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a vessel having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire; and

(2) When they cannot be so conveyed, they shall be completely covered with a painted cloth, tarpaulin or other suitable material so as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire.

Maximum consignments allowed.

86. The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel shall not exceed two thousand pounds:

Provided that where the explosives are conveyed under the conditions set forth in clause (1) of rule 85, the quantity of explosives may exceed two thousand pounds, but shall not exceed ten tons in any one carriage on a railway or two tons in any one other carriage or twenty tons in any one vessel.

Explosives of different kinds to be kept apart.

87. No explosive, which contains its own means of ignition, shall be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive not of the same Class and Division, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

Dangers from fire and water to be guarded against.

88. Due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing, to secure any explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in the carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

Protection from naked iron or steel.

89. All iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the package containing any explosive is or may come in contact, shall be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

(*a*) The interior of every single, or inner or outer package, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

(*b*) Every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of an explosive shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose, except with the consent specially obtained from and under conditions approved of by the Government of Mysore or a person specially authorized by that Government to inspect explosives.

(*c*) There shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any single or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material.

(*d*) On the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive" followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owner or sender, and a red circle 1½ inches in internal and 3 inches in external diameter or as nearly that size as the dimensions of the package permit.

(*e*) The amount of explosive in any single package, or, if there is a double package, in any one inner or outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing regulations,

C—Mode of conveyance.

31. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I. No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in Rule 29.

II. There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or boat, which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III. No explosive shall be loaded or unloaded except between sunrise and sunset, but this regulation does not apply to explosives which fulfil the conditions laid down in Rule 32, Regulation I.

IV. Whilst the explosive is being loaded on, or unloaded out of any carriage or boat, no fire or artificial light nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion—such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum or any spirit or oil or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour at the temperature below 125°

tion and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

Fahrenheit—shall be, or shall be allowed to be brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on or dangerously near to the same; provided that when the use of a light for the purpose of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position and character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used, and no person while handling any explosive—except explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or the 2nd (manufactured firework) division of the 7th (firework) class, if packed in accordance with the packing rules—shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heals or tips.

V. In loading or unloading any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI. The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a boat having a deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII. There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or boat with which the case containing the explosive is or may come in contact, unless the same be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

VIII. In stowing explosive due precautions shall be taken by means of partitions or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or boat which is

V. In special cases the Government of Mysore or any person specially authorised by that Government to inspect explosives may allow explosive to be transported when packed according to the packing rules of the country where it was manufactured.

liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX. The amount of explosive conveyed in any one carriage or boat at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs., unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the boat have a deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of explosive conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway ...	10
In any one other carriage ...	2
In any one boat ...	10

This regulation must be read subject to Regulation XVI contained in Rule 33 dealing with the conveyance of explosives by railway.

X. Nothing in Regulations III, VI, VII, and IX, contained in this rule shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, provided all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

32. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by railway:—

I. No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity be less than 20 lbs. of explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, 10 lbs. of explosive of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, or 5 lbs. in the case of other explosives, and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat; provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat, any explosive of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class or the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class except—

(i) Detonators packed in saw dust or other similar material to the number of 200, provided that the amount of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class in the detonators shall in no case exceed in the aggregate 3 ozs. (a certificate to this effect being given by the person by whom the detonators are tendered for transport); provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

(ii) Blasting gelatine, camphorated gelatine, gelatine dynamite, guncotton and such other explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class as the Government of Mysore may hereafter notify in the Official Gazette, which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs.

II. The person in charge of carriage or boat containing explosive shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance, and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or boat, conveying explosive and shall not be permitted to be in or on or attending the same.

III With respect to the conveyance by carriage or boat of explosive of the 2nd or 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class or of larger quantities than 20 lbs. of explosives of the 1st division of the 6th class or 5 lbs. of explosive of the 2nd division of the 7th class or than 2 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed: —

(1) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or a carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be

conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouseman or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouseman or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed or authorized to possess the same.

(2) The carriage or boat conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not stop or delay on the way except in such cases and for such periods as are actually necessary and in no case where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

33. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by railway:—

I. No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing, which at the option of the Railway Administration may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed and his own name and address and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorized officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II. No explosive which a Railway Administration shall by any notice or regulation, for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent or forwarded to, or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III. Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants, only at such times, between sunrise and sunset as the Railway

Relaxation of packing rules.

~~77~~ 57. To meet special cases the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives may, by order in writing, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think fit to impose, relax any of the conditions imposed by rules ~~78~~ 61 to ~~76~~ 64.

Consignment.

Despatch of explosives to carrier.

~~78~~ 66. (1) No person shall forward to any warehouseman or carrier any explosive unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier of his intention to forward such explosive and has received an intimation from such warehouseman or carrier that he is prepared to receive such consignment.

(2) Such notice shall state—

(*a*) the name and quantity of the explosive to be conveyed ; and

(*b*) the name and address of the consignee.

Receipt of explosives by carrier.

~~79~~ 67. No warehouseman or carrier shall send such an intimation as is specified in rule ~~78~~ 66 unless he is prepared to receive it, and

(*a*) forthwith to despatch such explosive, or

(*b*) to deposit it in an authorised magazine or at a place at which some person is licensed to possess such explosive in such quantity.

Precautions to be observed in loading and unloading explosives.

Loading and unloading to be by daylight.

~~80~~ 68. No explosive shall be loaded on, or unloaded from, any carriage ~~or vessel~~ between sunset and sunrise.

Prohibition of naked lights, etc.

~~81~~ 69. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person shall, nor shall any person be allowed to, bring into, have or use in, dangerous proximity to such explosive any fire or any article or liquid or substance which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as, charcoal, matches or petroleum) or (unless the use of a light is unavoidable) any light :

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of loading or unloading is unavoidable a light may be used if it be of such construction and character and in such position as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion.

Prohibition of smoking.

~~82~~ 70. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person shall smoke, nor shall be allowed to smoke, on, in or dangerously near to the carriage or vessel containing such explosive.

Prohibition of nailed boots, etc.

~~83~~ 71. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person wearing boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips, shall handle, nor shall be allowed to handle, such explosive.

Method of handling explosives.

~~84~~ 72. In the loading or unloading of an explosive the casks or packages containing the explosive shall be passed from hand to hand and shall not be rolled along, and they shall not be thrown down or dropped but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

Loading.

Protection of explosives in transit.

~~85~~ 73. (1) Explosives shall be conveyed whenever possible in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, ~~or in the hold of a vessel having a close deck~~ so closed, as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire; and

(2) When they cannot be so conveyed, they shall be completely covered with a painted cloth, tarpaulin or other suitable material so as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire.

Maximum consignments allowed.

~~86~~ 74. The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one carriage ~~or vessel~~ shall not exceed two thousand pounds:

Provided that where the explosives are conveyed under the conditions set forth in clause (1) of rule ~~85~~ 73, the quantity of explosives may exceed two thousand pounds, but shall not exceed ten tons in any one carriage on a railway or two tons in any one other carriage. ~~or twenty tons in any one vessel.~~

Explosives of different kinds to be kept apart.

~~87~~ 75. No explosive, which contains its own means of ignition, shall be conveyed in any carriage ~~or vessel~~ which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive not of the same Class and Division, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

Dangers from fire and water to be guarded against.

~~88~~ 76. Due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing, to secure any explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in the carriage ~~or vessel~~ which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

Protection from naked iron or steel.

~~89~~ 77. All iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage ~~or vessel~~ with which the package containing any explosive is or may come in contact, shall be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

Conveyance.

78 ~~90~~. No explosive shall be conveyed in any carriage ~~or vessel plying for or~~ carrying public passengers. Explosives not to be sent by public carriage ~~or vessel~~

79 ~~91~~. The carriage ~~or vessel~~ conveying an explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons. Carriage ~~or vessel~~ to be in charge of competent person or persons.

80 ~~92~~. No person who is intoxicated shall, nor shall he be permitted to, have charge of, or be in, on or attending to, any carriage ~~or vessel~~ conveying explosives. Intoxicated person not to have charge of carriage ~~or vessel~~.

81 ~~93~~. The person in charge of a carriage ~~or vessel~~ conveying an explosive shall not drive, conduct or manœuvre such carriage ~~or vessel~~ in a dangerous or negligent manner. Driving ~~or navigation~~ to be careful.

82 ~~94~~. If the quantity of explosive conveyed in the carriage ~~or vessel~~ exceeds one hundred pounds the person or persons in charge of such carriage ~~or vessel~~ shall not stop or delay at any place for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, nor stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended by public danger. Prohibition of delay in transit

83 ~~95~~. No person shall, during the conveyance of an explosive, do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which is liable to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance. Avoidance of danger by fire, etc.

84 ~~96~~. No explosive shall be carried otherwise than by rail across any railway bridge across which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the Railway Administration : Explosives not to be carried across railway bridges.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to—

(*a*) ammunition Class 6, Division 1, in any quantity; or

(*b*) any quantity of gunpowder, or of a nitro-compound or of ammunition, Class 6, Divisions 2 and 3, not exceeding five pounds ; or

(*c*) any quantity of fire-works not exceeding ten pounds.

Exemptions and savings.

85 ~~97~~. Nothing in rules ~~80~~ 68 to ~~89~~ 77 shall apply to ammunition (Division 1) : provided that, ⊗ in both instances all due precautions shall be taken to prevent explosion ~~in both instances~~. Saving as to the conveyance of ammunition.

86 ~~98~~. Nothing in rules ~~78~~ 66, ~~79~~ 67 and ~~90~~ 78 shall apply to the conveyance of— Saving as to the conveyance of small consignments.

(*a*) any quantity not exceeding five pounds of any explosive other than a fulminate or ammunition (Division 3) or fire-works (Division 1) ;

(*b*) detonators not exceeding two hundred in number and not containing in the aggregate more than three ounces of fulminate :

Provided that—

(*i*) previous notice shall be given to the person in charge of the carriage or vessel in which the explosive is intended to be conveyed ;

(*ii*) all due precautions shall be taken to prevent accidents by fire or explosion

(*iii*) no other explosive shall be carried in the same compartment; and also

(*iv*) (in the case of detonators) the consignment shall be covered by a certificate, signed by the consignor, that the quantity of fulminate in the consignment does not exceed the amount specified in sub-clause (*b*).

87 ~~99~~. Nothing in rules ~~78~~ 66, ~~79~~ 67, ~~90~~ 78, ~~91~~ 79 and ~~94~~ 82 shall apply to the conveyance of any explosive by railway. Saving as to conveyance by railway.

88 ~~100~~. Where a carrier, or the owner ~~or the master of a vessel~~, is prevented from complying with these rules by the wilful act, neglect or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive, or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of the explosive, such consignor, consignee or other person who is guilty of such wilful act, neglect, default or refusal shall be liable to the same penalty to which the carrier, or owner ~~or master~~ is liable for a breach of these rules, and his conviction shall exempt the carrier, or owner ~~or master~~ from any penalty under these rules. Saving of liability of carrier and owner ~~and master of a ship~~ for breach of these rules when consignee, etc., is in fault.

And in the case of the transport by rail of Chinese crackers (Division 2 of Class 7 — Fireworks) the provision of Rule 89 may be relaxed during the period from July to March inclusive under an order of the District Traffic Officer when the number or size of consignments offering is such that, in his judgment, serious delay would be caused by the observance of the Rule :—

Conveyance.

90. No explosive shall be conveyed in any carriage or vessel plying for or carrying public passengers. Explosives not to be sent by public carriage or vessel.

91. The carriage or vessel conveying an explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons. Carriage or vessel to be in charge of competent person or persons.

92. No person who is intoxicated shall, nor shall he be permitted to, have charge of, or be in, on or attending to, any carriage or vessel conveying explosives. Intoxicated person not to have charge of carriage or vessel.

93. The person in charge of a carriage or vessel conveying an explosive shall not drive, conduct or manœuvre such carriage or vessel in a dangerous or negligent manner. Driving or navigation to be careful.

94. If the quantity of explosive conveyed in the carriage or vessel exceeds one hundred pounds the person or persons in charge of such carriage or vessel shall not stop or delay at any place for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, nor stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended by public danger. Prohibition of delay in transit

95. No person shall, during the conveyance of an explosive, do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which is liable to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance. Avoidance of danger by fire, etc.

96. No explosive shall be carried otherwise than by rail across any railway bridge across which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the Railway Administration : Explosives not to be carried across railway bridges.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to—

(*a*) ammunition Class 6, Division 1, in any quantity; or

(*b*) any quantity of gunpowder, or of a nitro-compound or of ammunition, Class 6, Divisions 2 and 3, not exceeding five pounds ; or

(*c*) any quantity of fire-works not exceeding ten pounds.

Exemptions and savings.

97. Nothing in rules 80 to 89 shall apply to ammunition (Division 1) : provided that all due precautions shall be taken to prevent explosion. Saving as to the conveyance of ammunition.

98. Nothing in rules 78, 79 and 90 shall apply to the conveyance of— Saving as to the conveyance of small consignments.

(*a*) any quantity not exceeding five pounds of any explosive other than a fulminate or ammunition (Division 3) or fire-works (Division 1) ;

(*b*) detonators not exceeding two hundred in number and not containing in the aggregate more than three ounces of fulminate :

Provided that—

(*i*) previous notice shall be given to the person in charge of the carriage or vessel in which the explosive is intended to be conveyed ;

(*ii*) all due precautions shall be taken to prevent accidents by fire or explosion ;

(*iii*) no other explosive shall be carried in the same compartment; and also

(*iv*) (in the case of detonators) the consignment shall be covered by a certificate, signed by the consignor, that the quantity of fulminate in the consignment does not exceed the amount specified in sub-clause (*b*).

99. Nothing in rules 78, 79, 90, 91 and 94 shall apply to the conveyance of any explosive by railway. Saving as to conveyance by railway.

100. Where a carrier, or the owner or the master of a vessel, is prevented from complying with these rules by the wilful act, neglect or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive, or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of the explosive, such consignor, consignee or other person who is guilty of such wilful act, neglect, default or refusal shall be liable to the same penalty to which the carrier, owner or master is liable for a breach of these rules, and his conviction shall exempt the carrier, owner or master from any penalty under these rules. Saving of liability of carrier and owner and master of a ship for br each of these rules when consignee, etc., is in fault.

Part II.—Railways.

Consignment.

Conveyance by railway.

101. Rules 102 to 136 shall apply to the transport of explosives by railway.

Certain explosives not to be consigned.

102. No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent or forwarded to or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

Certificate of packing.

103. The consignor shall certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the rules in force in the United Kingdom or in British India.

Notice of the consignment.

104. No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive unless—

(1) he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing (which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours) of his intention to send such consignment, and stating—

(*a*) the true name, description, quantity and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and

(*b*) his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and

(2) he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

Receipt of consignment.

105. Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint.

Certificate in case of nitro-compounds and chlorates.

106. The consignor shall (in the case of nitro-compounds and chlorate-mixtures)—

(1) cause the outer packages to be marked with the date of manufacture, and

(2) attach to the consignment note a certificate, or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, (so describing the packages as to render their identification certain) signed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives or an Inspector of Explosives, or, if the certificate is granted at the time when the explosive is imported, by the Chemical Examiner or Analyser—

(*a*) that the explosive is of standard purity, and

(*b*) that (if the explosive be dynamite or any nitro-glycerine compound) there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction.

(*3*) The aforesaid certificate shall ordinarily be valid for six months after date : provided that, in the case of dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds which are not used as propellants as defined in rule 73—

(*a*) such certificate shall lapse on the 31st July, and

(*b*) a fresh certificate for each conveyance may, at the discretion of the Railway Administration concerned, be demanded during the period from the 1st April to the 31st July (both inclusive) if the original certificate has not been granted later than the 31st March.

Discretion of Railway to refuse improperly-packed explosives.

107. The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations.

Disposal of consignment on arrival at station of departure.

108. Every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station. These packages should not be allowed to stand in the sun.

Loading.

Maximum quantities to be conveyed in one vehicle.

109. The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one vehicle shall not in any case exceed that specified in rule 86 and shall not (unless the vehicle is specially constructed and approved by the Railway Board for the carriage of explosives) exceed two-thirds of the normal load of such vehicle :

Provided that (in the case of explosives of the kinds specified in rule 114) the quantity of explosives shall not—

(*a*) where such explosives are stowed in the manner described in clause (1) of that rule, exceed three tons, and

(*b*) where such explosives are stowed in the manner described in clause (2) of that rule, exceed five tons.

Prohibition of conveyance with inflammable substances.

110. There shall not be conveyed in the same vehicle with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzees, pipe-lights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

the same in a dangerous or reckless manner and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance, and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or boat, conveying explosive and shall not be permitted to be in or on or attending the same.

III With respect to the conveyance by carriage or boat of explosive of the 2nd or 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class or of larger quantities than 20 lbs. of explosives of the 1st division of the 6th class or 5 lbs. of explosive of the 2nd division of the 7th class or than 2 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed: —

(1) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or a carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be

33. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by railway :—

I. No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing, which at the option of the Railway Administration may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed and his own name and address and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorized officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II. No explosive which a Railway Administration shall by any notice or regulation, for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent or forwarded to, or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III. Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants, only at such times, between sunrise and sunset as the Railway

Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

IV An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of day light after arrival. If this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense; and it shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible in the waggon it was conveyed in or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V. The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any package which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of the regulations contained in these rules. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect shall be upon any railway, they may open or require to be opened any such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor, at his risk and expense, keeping the package pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI. All gun-powder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt or factory shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depot, or, factory.

VII. Subject to the exceptions provided for in clause (*e*), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this regulation:—

(*a*) Safety cartridges for small arms and percussion caps for small arms and safety fuzes for

blasting, also fog-signals for railway use may be conveyed by passenger train in ordinary waggons or carriages.

(*b*) Detonators packed in saw dust or other smilar material to the number of 200 may be carried, provided that in no case the amount of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class in the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 ozs. (a certificate to this effect being given by the person by whom the detonators are tendered for transport) ; provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

(*c*) Blasting gelatine, camphorated gelatine, gelatine dynamite, guncotton and such other explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class as are notified under the provisions of Regulation I of Rule 32 may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs.

(*d*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gun-powder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof ; or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer cases shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gun-powder, and the total consignment of gun-powder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(*e*) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans ; that not more than one powder van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train ; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder van and either the engine or the passenger coaches; that the powder van is close-coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and that directly a powder van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

VIII. Every waggon used by a railway for the transport of explosive shall be furnished with sufficient means for firmly securing the packages from movement during transit.

IX. Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriage shall be specially built for the conveyance of explosives and approved of by the Government of Mysore or a person specially authorized by that Government to inspect explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of safety cartridges for small arms.

X. There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive, any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipe-lights, acids, naphtha, paraffin, petroleum or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour at a tempratnre below 125 degrees Fahrenheit, or, otherwise liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

XI. The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or, provided the original is produced for verification, a copy of the certificate signed by a person authorized by the Government of Mysore in this behalf or by any person authorized to give such a certificate in British India that the explosive, if it is an explosive of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, is of the standard purity and has undergone no deterioration since its manufacture; and further, in the case of explosives of the 1st division of the 3rd class, that the cartridges have been examined and show no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or other liquid nitro-compound or of liquifaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance

with the packing rules of Mysore or of the country where it was manufactured.

The certificate above mentioned shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognised.

XII. In the case of explosives belonging to the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, or the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the outer package shall be marked with the dates of the manufacture, packing and examination of the explosive.

XIII. The certificate referred to in Regulation XI shall be valid for six months after date; but nevertheless any Railway Administration which accepts the explosive for transport may demand a fresh certificate for explosive presented for conveyance between 1st of April and the 15th of October (both inclusive).

XIV. Packages containing explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class or the 1st (firework composition) division of the 7th (firework) class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit. The gross load in any one waggon shall not exceed 3 tons. But if the packages are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five ; the gross load in any one waggon shall be limited to 5 tons.

XV. No explosive belonging to the 3rd division of the 6th class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive belonging to the 3rd class or the 4th class.

XVI. Packages containing explosives of other than those referred to in Regulation XIV shall not be stowed in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit they may be in any number of layers not

exceeding five. In the case of safety cartridges packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes there is no restriction.

XVII. Waggons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair-cloth, hides, or other suitable material shall be spread on the floor of the waggon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small arms, packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XVIII. Waggons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XIX. The loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with between sunrise and sunset until the same is completed.

XX. When the train is being marshalled, waggons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, provided that they are separated from the engine by not less than three waggons containing no explosive, nor easily inflammable substance; this precaution is not necessary with waggons specially constructed for the carriage of explosive. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to 5 miles an hour; they shall be superintended by a duly authorized officer, who will be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XXI. Waggons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train, away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining waggons and must be preceded and followed by three waggons not loaded with explosive or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XXII. If the waggons employed in the transport of explosive, or the vehicles immediately adjoining them, are provided with brakes other

than iron brakes, the brakes shall on no account be worked while such waggons are running.

XXIII. Waggons must in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXIV. All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during day light.

34. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for each such offence.

General.

35. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

36. If a person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell an explosive, die or become bankrupt, or become mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the regulation or the rules made thereunder for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

36. (*a*) (1) A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosive shall, on the expiration or forfeiture of his license, forthwith give notice to the District Magistrate of the quantity of such explosive then in his possession and shall comply with any directions which the District Magistrate may see fit to give in regard to possession or transport of the same.

(2) On receiving a notice under Sub-Section (1) of this rule, the District Magistrate may grant for a term not exceeding three

Part II.—Railways.

Consignment.

Conveyance by railway.

89 ~~101~~. Rules ~~102~~ 90 to ~~136~~ 124 shall apply to the transport of explosives by railway.

Certain explosives not to be consigned.

90 ~~102~~. No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent or forwarded to or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

Certificate of packing.

91 ~~103~~. The consignor shall certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the rules in force ~~in the United Kingdom or in British India~~ in Mysore.

Notice of the consignment.

92 ~~104~~. No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive unless—

(1) he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing (which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours) of his intention to send such consignment, and stating—

(*a*) the true name, description, quantity and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and

(*b*) his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and

(2) he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

Receipt of consignment.

93 ~~105~~. Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint.

Certificate in case of nitro-compounds and chlorates.

94 ~~106~~. The consignor shall (in the case of nitro-compounds and chlorate-mixtures)—

(1) cause the outer packages to be marked with the date of manufacture, and

(2) attach to the consignment note a certificate, or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, (so describing the packages as to render their identification certain) signed by the ~~Chief Inspector of Explosives or an~~ Inspector of Explosives, ~~or, if the certificate is granted at the time when the explosive is imported, by the Chemical Examiner or Analyser~~—

(*a*) that the explosive is of standard purity, and

(*b*) that (if the explosive be dynamite or any nitro-glycerine compound) there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction.

(3) The aforesaid certificate shall ordinarily be valid for six months after date : provided that, in the case of dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds which are not used as propellants as defined in rule ~~73~~ 61

(*a*) such certificate shall lapse on the 31st July, and

(*b*) a fresh certificate for each conveyance may, at the discretion of the Railway Administration concerned, be demanded during the period from the 1st April to the 31st July (both inclusive) if the original certificate has not been granted later than the 31st March.

Discretion of Railway to refuse improperly-packed explosives.

95 ~~107~~. The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations.

Disposal of consignment on arrival at station of departure.

96 ~~108~~. Every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station. These packages should not be allowed to stand in the sun.

Loading.

Maximum quantities to be conveyed in one vehicle.

97 ~~109~~. The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one vehicle shall not in any case exceed that specified in rule ~~86~~ 74 and shall not (unless the vehicle is specially constructed and approved by the Railway Board for the carriage of explosives) exceed two-thirds of the normal load of such vehicle :

Provided that (in the case of explosives of the kinds specified in rule ~~114~~ 102) the quantity of explosives shall not—

(*a*) where such explosives are stowed in the manner described in clause (1) of that rule, exceed three tons, and

(*b*) where such explosives are stowed in the manner described in clause (2) of that rule, exceed five tons.

Prohibition of conveyance with inflammable substances.

98 ~~110~~. There shall not be conveyed in the same vehicle with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzees, pipe-lights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

99 ~~111~~. Vehicles used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair-cloth, hides or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes. Condition of vehicle.

100 ~~112~~. All packages containing explosives shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion. Stowing of explosives.

101 ~~113~~. Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in rule ~~114~~ 102 shall not be stowed in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five: Method of stowing of explosives.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes.

102 ~~114~~. (1) Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) Class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) Classes or of the 1st Division of the 7th (firework) Class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit: Method of stowing of high explosives.

(2) Provided that, if the packages of explosives are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five.

103 ~~115~~. Vehicles shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives. Locking of vehicles.

Delivery.

~~114~~ 116. The consignee shall remove the explosives from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight following its arrival. Delivery to consignee.

105 ~~117~~. If the consignee does not remove the explosive within the time allowed by rule 104 ~~116~~, the Railway Administration may return the explosive to the consignor at his risk and expense. Disposal when consignee fails to take delivery.

106 ~~118~~. Pending removal by the consignee, or return to the consignor, the explosives shall be kept at a safe distance from the station buildings, and (if unloaded) shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard. Protection of explosives pending removal.

Power to open packages.

107 ~~119~~. The Railway Administration may at any time open or require to be opened at the risk and expense of the consignor any package which is upon any railway and which is suspected to contain explosives packed or consigned in contravention of any of these rules. Opening of suspected packages.

108 ~~120~~. The Railway Administration may return to the consignor at his risk and expense the contents of any package which is found during transit to have been packed or consigned in contravention of any of these rules. Disposal of opened packages.

Precautions to be observed during loading and unloading.

109 ~~121~~. Notwithstanding anything in rule ~~80~~ 68, a small consignment of explosives may be unloaded between sunset and sunrise. Time of loading and unloading.

For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

110 ~~122~~. Subject to the provisions of rules ~~80~~ 68 and ~~121~~, 109 the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed. Loading and unloading to be continuous.

111 ~~123~~. Vehicles containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings at a safe distance from the station buildings. Place of loading and unloading.

112 ~~124~~. All explosives under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt or factory shall be loaded or unloaded by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt or factory. Loading and unloading of Government explosives.

113 ~~125~~. Not more than five vehicles containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, at any one time. Maximum number of vehicles to be dealt with at a time.

114 ~~126~~. All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight. Time of transhipment.

Marshalling and Shunting.

115 ~~127~~. Not more than five vehicles containing explosives shall at any one time be hauled in the same train. Maximum number of vehicles to be hauled in one train.

111. Vehicles used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair-cloth, hides or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes. Condition of vehicle.

112. All packages containing explosives shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion. Stowing of explosives.

113. Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in rule 114 shall not be stowed in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five : Method of stowing of explosives.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes.

114. (1) Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) Class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) Classes or of the 1st Division of the 7th (firework) Class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit : Method of stowing of high explosives.

(2) Provided that, if the packages of explosives are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five.

115. Vehicles shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives. Locking of vehicles.

Delivery.

116. The consignee shall remove the explosives from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight following its arrival. Delivery to consignee.

117. If the consignee does not remove the explosive within the time allowed by rule 116, the Railway Administration may return the explosive to the consignor at his risk and expense. Disposal when consignee fails to take delivery.

118. Pending removal by the consignee, or return to the consignor, the explosives shall be kept at a safe distance from the station buildings, and (if unloaded) shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard. Protection of explosives pending removal.

Power to open packages.

119. The Railway Administration may at any time open or require to be opened at the risk and expense of the consignor any package which is upon any railway and which is suspected to contain explosives packed or consigned in contravention of any of these rules. Opening of suspected packages.

120. The Railway Administration may return to the consignor at his risk and expense the contents of any package which is found during transit to have been packed or consigned in contravention of any of these rules. Disposal of opened packages.

Precautions to be observed during loading and unloading.

121. Notwithstanding anything in rule 80, a small consignment of explosives may be unloaded between sunset and sunrise. Time of loading and unloading.

For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

122. Subject to the provisions of rules 80 and 121, the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed. Loading and unloading to be continuous.

123. Vehicles containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings at a safe distance from the station buildings. Place of loading and unloading.

124. All explosives under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt or factory shall be loaded or unloaded by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt or factory. Loading and unloading of Government explosives.

125. Not more than five vehicles containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, at any one time. Maximum number of vehicles to be dealt with at a time.

126. All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight. Time of transhipment.

Marshalling and Shunting.

127. Not more than five vehicles containing explosives shall at any one time be hauled in the same train. Maximum number of vehicles to be hauled in one train.

Precaution in the case of high explosives.

128. No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) Class or of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or of the 7th (firework) Class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the Class and Division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

Position of vehicle in the train.

129. Vehicles containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining vehicles, and shall be preceded and followed by three vehicles not loaded with explosives or other article or substance of an inflammable nature :

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, vehicles containing explosives and adjoining vehicles need not be close-coupled to one another ; and

(*b*) on the Nilgiri and Karaikkal-Peralam Railways, only one vehicle need intervene between the locomotive and vehicles containing explosives.

Shunting.

130. When the train is being marshalled, vehicles loaded with explosives shall not be shunted by a locomotive, unless they are separated from the engine by not less than three vehicles containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the shunting of vehicles specially constructed for the carriage of explosives.

Limit of speed in shunting.

131. During the shunting of vehicles containing explosives the speed of all movements shall not exceed five miles an hour ; and loose shunts are prohibited.

Superintendence in shunting,

132. No shunting shall be carried on save under the superintendence of a duly authorised officer, who shall see to the observance of rules 130 and 131.

Brakes.

Brakes.

133. If the vehicles employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes, other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the vehicles are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such vehicles, be worked while such vehicles are so running.

Conveyance by Passenger train.

Conveyance of explosives by passenger train.

134. Save as provided in rule 135, no explosives shall be conveyed by passenger train except—

(*a*) safety cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuzes (for blasting), and fog-signals for railway use ;

(*b*) explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) Class other than propellants in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs :

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment ;

(*c*) detonators to the number of 200 if the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators does not exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (and a certificate to this effect is tendered by the consignor) :

Provided that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment ;

(*d*) sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as provided in Schedule IV, so long as the gunpowder is contained in tin canisters containing not more than five pounds each packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

Conveyance of explosives by mixed train.

135. Any explosive may be conveyed by mixed train on any line or section on which goods trains are not running, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) that not more than one vehicle containing explosives shall be hauled at any one time ;

(2) that such vehicle shall be specially constructed and approved by the Railway Board for the carriage of explosives ;

(3) that there are not less than three vehicles between such vehicle and the engine and between such vehicle and the passenger coaches ;

(4) that such vehicle is close-coupled to the adjoining vehicles ; and

(5) that, immediately on entering a section upon which goods trains are running, such vehicle is detached from the train.

Exemptions.

Saving as to cartridges for small-arms.

136. Nothing in rules 109, 125 and 127 shall apply to separate consignments of safety-cartridges for small-arms.

Precaution in the case of high explosives.

116 ~~128~~. No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) Class or of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or of the 7th (firework) Class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the Class and Division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

Position of vehicle in the train.

117 ~~129~~. Vehicles containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining vehicles, and shall be preceded and followed by three vehicles not loaded with explosives or other article or substance of an inflammable nature :

~~Provided as follows :—~~

(*a*) on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, vehicles containing explosives and adjoining vehicles need not be close-coupled to one another ; and

(*b*) on the Nilgiri and Karaikkal-Peralam Railways, only one vehicle need intervene between the locomotive and vehicles containing explosives.

Shunting.

118 ~~130~~. When the train is being marshalled, vehicles loaded with explosives shall not be shunted by a locomotive, unless they are separated from the engine by not less than three vehicles containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the shunting of vehicles specially constructed for the carriage of explosives.

Limit of speed in shunting.

119 ~~131~~. During the shunting of vehicles containing explosives the speed of all movements shall not exceed five miles an hour ; and loose shunts are prohibited.

Superintendence in shunting,

120 ~~132~~. No shunting shall be carried on save under the superintendence of a duly authorised officer, who shall see to the observance of rules ~~130~~ 118 and ~~131~~ 119.

Brakes.

Brakes.

121 ~~133~~. If the vehicles employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes, other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the vehicles are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such vehicles, be worked while such vehicles are so running.

Conveyance by Passenger train.

Conveyance of explosives by passenger train.

122 ~~134~~. Save as provided in rule ~~135~~ 123, no explosives shall be conveyed by passenger train except—

(*a*) safety cartridges for Small arms and percussion-caps and safety-fuzes (for blasting), and fog-signals for railway use ;

(*b*) explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) Class other than propellants in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs :

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment ;

(*c*) detonators packed in sawdust or other similar material to the number of 200 if the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators does not exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (and a certificate to this effect is tendered by the consignor) :

Provided that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment ;

(*d*) sporting gunpowder, ~~or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases~~ packed in double packages as provided in Schedule ~~IV~~ V, so long as the gunpowder is contained in tin canisters containing not more than five pounds each packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs of gunpowder, and the total consignment ~~of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges~~ by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

Conveyance of explosives by mixed train.

123 ~~135~~. Any explosive may be conveyed by mixed train on any line or section on which goods trains are not running, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) that not more than one vehicle containing explosives shall be hauled at any one time ;

(2) that such vehicle shall be specially constructed and approved by the Railway Board for the carriage of explosives ;

(3) that there are not less than three vehicles between such vehicle and the engine and between such vehicle and the passenger coaches ;

(4) that such vehicle is close-coupled to the adjoining vehicles ; and

(5) that, immediately on entering a section upon which goods trains are running, such vehicle is detached from the train.

Exemptions.

Saving as to cartridges for small-arms.

124 ~~136~~. Nothing in rules ~~109~~ 97, ~~125~~ 113 and ~~127~~ 115 shall apply to separate consignments of safety-cartridges for small-arms.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Powers of Search and Destruction.

[XI of 1878.] 125~~187~~. (1) Any of the officers mentioned in clause (2) may, within the areas specified in that clause, but subject to the provisions of the ~~Indian~~ Arms ~~Act, 1878,~~ and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder, in cases to which that ~~Act~~ applies— Powers of search and destruction.

(*a*) enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage ~~or vessel~~ in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed, ~~sold~~, transported or imported under a license granted under these rules, or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed, ~~sold~~, transported or imported in contravention of the ~~Indian~~ Explosives ~~Act, 1884 (IV of 1884)~~, or of these rules and may enter, inspect and examine any magazine or place in which explosives are stored under the provisions of rule ~~94~~; 12

(*b*) search for explosives therein;

(*c*) take samples of any explosives found therein, on payment of the value thereof if payment can be made at the time the samples are taken; and

(*d*) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the said rules or ~~Act~~ have been contravened.

(2) The officers and areas referred to in clause (1) are :—

Officers.	Areas.
The ~~Chief Inspector and~~ Inspectors of Explosives ...	In all parts of ~~British India~~. Mysore
All District Magistrates	Within their respective districts.
All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.	Within their respective jurisdictions.
The ~~Commissioner~~ of Police and all Police Officers of rank not below that of Inspector, ~~or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector, if specially deputed in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police.~~	~~In Presidency towns or their suburbs and in Rangoon.~~ within their respective jurisdictions.
All Police Officers ~~of rank not below~~ that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.	Within the respective areas over which their authority extends.
Inspectors of Mines	In duly notified mining localities.

(3) Whenever the ~~Chief Inspector or any~~ Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police Officer seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall report the fact to the District ~~authority.~~ Magistrate.

(4) Neither the ~~Chief Inspector nor an~~ Inspector of Explosives, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate nor any Police Officer shall under these rules destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive without the previous sanction of the District ~~authority~~ Magistrate unless the matter appears urgent and fraught with serious public danger.

(5) Whenever any officer destroys any explosive or otherwise renders it harmless, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure; and whenever any officer other than the District ~~authority~~ Magistrate so deals with any explosive, he shall report the circumstance to the District ~~authority.~~ Magistrate.

43. The officers hereinundermentioned are authorized, within the areas respectively specified below—

(*a*) to enter, inspect and examine any house, erection or other place or any cart, truck, boat or other vehicle in which explosive is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold or transported, or in which they have reason to believe that explosive is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold or transported;

(*b*) to search for explosives therein;

(*c*) to take samples of any explosives found therein on payment of the value thereof;

(*d*) at their discretion to seize, detain, remove and if necessary, for the public safety, destroy any explosive found therein in respect of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the regulation or of these rules have been contravened. Provided that

(1) whenever any such officer detains or removes any such explosive, he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate; and

(2) he shall not destroy any such explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate.

The ~~Chief Inspector of Explosives~~ Director of Mines & Geology or any of the undermentioned officers specially authorized by him, or the Inspector of Explosives, may however, destroy such explosive, without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, if the matter appear to be urgent and fraught with public danger; in such cases he shall, if required, take a sample of the explosive giving a portion thereof to the owner or person having the explosive under his control, and shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate.

Areas.	*Officers.*
In all parts of Mysore ...	The ~~Chief Inspector of Explosives in Mysore~~ Director Dy Director of Mines & Geology or any person specially deputed in this behalf by Government of Mysore or the Inspector of Explosives.
In places where explosives are used for mining purposes	The Chief Inspector of Mines; the Inspector and Deputy Inspector of ~~Mines~~ Asst Inspector of Mines.
Within their respective districts	All District Magistrates and any subordinate Magistrate or Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, deputed in this behalf by the District Magistrate.

37. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will on application be refunded to the applicant.

38. All licenses, except licenses to manufacture an explosive under Rule 13, shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they are granted. Licenses granted under Rule 13 shall be current for the term therein specified. But a license may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license would either not be authorized under the regulation and rules or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authorities, on application previous to its expiration, be renewed on payment of the original fee.

39. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

40. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, or an authenticated copy which shall be kept at the magazine or place to which it applies, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a police station, or by

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, or any person authorized by the Government of Mysore to inspect explosives, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Powers of Search and Destruction.

[XI of 1878.] 137. (1) Any of the officers mentioned in clause (2) may, within the areas specified in that clause, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder, in cases to which that Act applies— Powers of search and destruction.

(*a*) enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed, sold, transported or imported under a license granted under these rules, or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed, sold, transported or imported in contravention of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or of these rules and may enter, inspect and examine any magazine or place in which explosives are stored under the provisions of rule 24;

(*b*) search for explosives therein;

(*c*) take samples of any explosives found therein, on payment of the value thereof if payment can be made at the time the samples are taken; and

(*d*) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the said rules or Act have been contravened.

(2) The officers and areas referred to in clause (1) are :—

Officers.	Areas.
The Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Explosives ...	In all parts of British India.
All District Magistrates	Within their respective districts.
All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.	Within their respective jurisdictions.
The Commissioner of Police and all Police Officers of rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector, if specially deputed in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police.	In Presidency-towns or their suburbs and in Rangoon.
All Police Officers of rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.	Within the respective areas over which their authority extends.

(3) Whenever the Chief Inspector or any Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police Officer seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall report the fact to the District authority.

(4) Neither the Chief Inspector nor an Inspector of Explosives, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate nor any Police Officer shall under these rules destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive without the previous sanction of the District authority unless the matter appears urgent and fraught with serious public danger.

(5) Whenever any officer destroys any explosive or otherwise renders it harmless, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure; and whenever any officer other than the District authority so deals with any explosive, he shall report the circumstance to the District authority.

Penalties.

Penalties.

138. Whoever commits any offence mentioned in the first column of the following table shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount indicated in that behalf in the second column of that table:—

1	2
(1) Importing an explosive in contravention of rules 11, 13, 21, 22, 23 and 24.	Three thousand rupees.
(2) Contravening any of the provisions of rule 18, rule 25, or rule 26 relating to importation of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(3) Transporting blasting material in contravention of rule 27.	One thousand rupees.
(4) Manufacturing an explosive in contravention of rule 32.	Three thousand rupees.
(5) Contravening any of the provisions of rules 33 and 34 relating to the manufacture of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(6) Possessing an explosive in contravention of rule 35.	One thousand rupees.
(7) Selling an explosive in contravention of rule 37.	Five hundred rupees.
(8) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 1, article 2 or article 10 of Schedule II.	Three thousand rupees.
(9) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 4, article 5, article 6, article 7, article 8, article 9, article 16 or article 17 of Schedule II.	Five hundred rupees.
(10) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 3, article 11, article 12, article 13, article 14 or article 15 of Schedule II.	One thousand rupees.
(11) Contravening any direction given under rule 58, for the disposal of an explosive.	One thousand rupees.
(12) Failing to produce a license (or authenticated copy thereof) or pass when called upon to do so under rule 62.	Two hundred rupees.
(13) Contravening any of the provisions of Chapter VIII relating to the transporting of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(14) Furnishing a false certificate under rules 17, 21, 22, 98, 103, 106 and 134.	Two hundred rupees.

Exemptions.

Saving as to acts done in emergency, etc.,

139. Nothing in these rules shall render liable to any penalty the owner or master of any vessel, or any carrier, or ware-houseman or the person having charge of any carriage for any act done in breach of these rules, if he proves that by reason of stress of weather, inevitable accident, or other emergency, the doing of such act was, under the circumstances, necessary and proper.

Penalties.

Penalties.

126 ~~188.~~ Whoever commits any offence mentioned in the first column of the following table shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount indicated in that behalf in the second column of that table:—

1	2
(1) Importing an explosive in contravention of rules 11, ~~13, 21, 22, 23~~ and ~~24.~~ 12	Three thousand rupees.
(2) Contravening any of the provisions of ~~rule 18,~~ rule ~~25,~~ 13 or rule ~~26~~ 14 relating to importation of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(3) Transporting blasting material in contravention of rule ~~27,~~ 15	One thousand rupees.
(4) Manufacturing an explosive in contravention of rule ~~32.~~ 20	Three thousand rupees.
(5) Contravening any of the provisions of rules ~~33~~ 21 and ~~34~~ 22 relating to the manufacture of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(6) Possessing an explosive in contravention of rule ~~35.~~ 23	One thousand rupees.
(7) Selling an explosive in contravention of rule ~~37.~~ 25	Five hundred rupees.
(8) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 1, ~~article 2~~ or article ~~10~~ 9 of Schedule ~~N.~~ I	Three thousand rupees.
(9) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article ~~4~~ 3 article ~~5,~~ 4 article ~~6,~~ 5 article ~~7,~~ 6 article ~~8,~~ 7 article ~~9,~~ 8 article ~~16,~~ 17 or article 17 15 of Schedule ~~II.~~ I	Five hundred rupees.
(10) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article ~~3,~~ 2 article ~~11,~~ 10 article ~~12,~~ 11 article ~~13,~~ 12 article ~~14~~ 13 or article ~~15~~ of Schedule ~~II.~~ I	One thousand rupees.
(11) Contravening any direction given under rule ~~47~~ 58, for the disposal of an explosive.	One thousand rupees.
(12) Failing to produce a license (or authenticated copy thereof) or pass when called upon to do so under rule ~~62.~~ 57	Two hundred rupees.
(13) Contravening any of the provisions of Chapter VIII relating to the transporting of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(14) Furnishing a false certificate under rules ~~17,~~ ~~21, 23,~~ ~~98,~~ ~~103,~~ ~~106~~ and ~~134.~~ 86 91 94 122	Two hundred rupees.

Exemptions.

Saving as to acts done in emergency, etc.,

127 ~~139.~~ Nothing in these rules shall render liable to any penalty ~~the owner or master of any vessel, or~~ any carrier, or ware-houseman or the person having charge of any carriage for any act done in breach of these rules, if he proves that by reason of stress of weather, inevitable accident, or other emergency, the doing of such act was, under the circumstances, necessary and proper.

SCHEDULE I.

PRESCRIBED TESTS.

[*Vide rule 16.*]

I.—Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(*a*) Fig. I] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches ; the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (*b*), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (*c*), which is covered with coarse iron wire gauze (*e*), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (*d*). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (*f*), with glass chimney. The cover (*b*) has four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No. 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III) ; these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.

Fig. I.

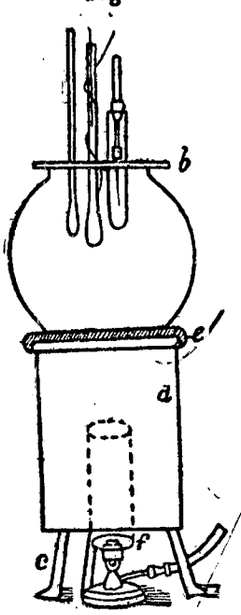


Fig. II.

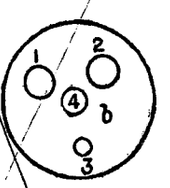


Fig. III

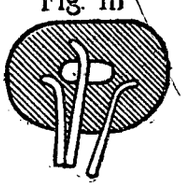
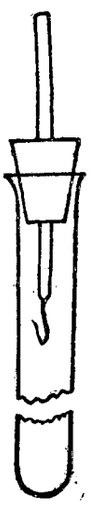


Fig. IV.



SCHEDULE I.

PRESCRIBED TESTS.

[*Vide rule 16.*]

I.—Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(*a*) Fig. I] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches ; the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (*b*), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (*c*), which is covered with coarse iron wire gauze (*e*), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (*d*). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (*f*), with glass chimney. The cover (*b*) has four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No. 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III) ; these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.

Fig. I.

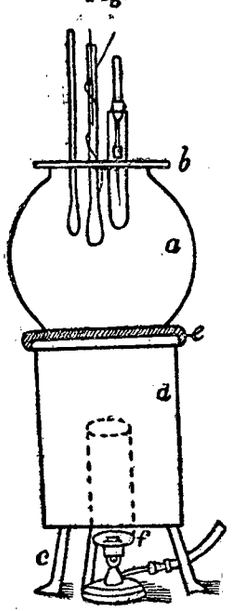


Fig. II.

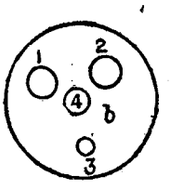


Fig. III

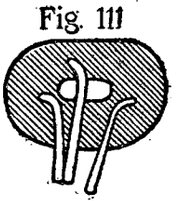
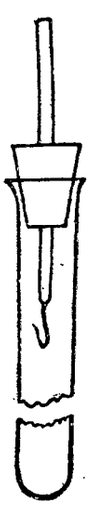


Fig. IV.



* 2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.

* 3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1 } if Scheibler's regulator is used.
* 4. A few yards of insulated copper wire }

5. Test-tubes from 5¼ to 5⅛ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimetres of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, *viz.*, a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).

7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.

8. A minute clock.

Materials required.

(*a*) *Test-paper.*—The test-paper is prepared as follows :—45 grains of white maize starch (cornflour), previously washed with cold water, are added to 8½ ounces of distilled water ; the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in 8½ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of best white English filter paper, weighing air dry, from 4·1 to 4·6 grammes per 100 square inches, previously washed with water and re-dried, are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds ; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or corked bottles *and in the dark.* † The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{4}{10}$ inch by $\frac{8}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

(*b*) *Standard tint-paper.*—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0·000075 grm. of ammonia or 0·00023505 grm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper‡ by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from ½ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch).

II.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—Dynamite, etc., etc.

Nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, *must* satisfy the following test.

This test, however, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the Authorised List.

---

* This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

† When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition, a drop of dilute acetic acid, put on the paper with a glass rod, produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the stronger the light to which the paper is exposed, the sooner a drop of acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (a single hour of direct sunlight produces a marked effect), and whenever this is the case the paper should be rejected. After preparation the paper should be kept in the dark for a month before being taken into use. After that, if carefully kept in the dark, it will remain good for 6 months or more, but should be tested from time to time as above.

‡ This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

* 2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.

* 3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1
* 4. A few yards of insulated copper wire } if Scheibler's regulator is used.

5. Test-tubes from 5¼ to 5½ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimetres of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, *viz.*, a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).

7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.

8. A minute clock.

Materials required.

(*a*) *Test-paper.*—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white maize starch (cornflour), previously washed with cold water, are added to 8½ ounces of distilled water; the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in 8½ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of best white English filter paper, weighing air dry, from 4·1 to 4·6 grammes per 100 square inches, previously washed with water and re-dried, are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or corked bottles *and in the dark.* † The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{4}{10}$ inch by $\frac{8}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

(*b*) *Standard tint-paper.*—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0·000075 grm. of ammonia or 0·00023505 grm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper‡ by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from ½ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch).

II.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—Dynamite, etc., etc.

Nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, *must* satisfy the following test.

This test, however, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the Authorised List.

---

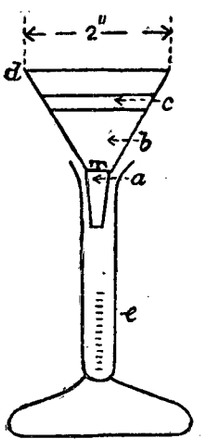
* This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

† When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition, a drop of dilute acetic acid, put on the paper with a glass rod, produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the stronger the light to which the paper is exposed, the sooner a drop of acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (a single hour of direct sunlight produces a marked effect), and whenever this is the case the paper should be rejected. After preparation the paper should be kept in the dark for a month before being taken into use. After that, if carefully kept in the dark, it will remain good for 6 months or more, but should be tested from time to time as above.

‡ This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (*d*), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (*e*) (See sketch).



Mode of operation.

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (*b*) finely divided are placed into the funnel which has previously been locsely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (*a*).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (*c*) is spread over it to the depth of about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselguhr, and when the first portion has been soaked up more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (*e*) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr.*) to a depth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine to be tested are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted, so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered to have satisfied the test unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is *at least* 15 minutes.

B.—Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite, and Analogous Preparations.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.† The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches (one inch and three-quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to

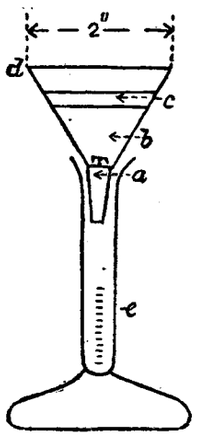
* For explosives supplied for His Majesty's Military and Naval Services the temperature is fixed by the War Office at 180°.

† This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden mortar.

The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and, after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water oven, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0·5 per cent of moisture. It should then be bottled for use; and with ordinary care the limits of 0·5 per cent can be maintained in keeping.

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (*d*), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (*e*) (See sketch).



Mode of operation.

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (*b*) finely divided are placed into the funnel which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (*a*).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (*c*) is spread over it to the depth of about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselguhr, and when the first portion has been soaked up more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (*e*) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr.*) to a depth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine to be tested are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted, so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered to have satisfied the test unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is *at least* 15 minutes.

B.—Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite, and Analogous Preparations.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.† The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches (one inch and three-quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to

* For explosives supplied for His Majesty's Military and Naval Services the temperature is fixed by the War Office at 180°.

† This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden mortar.

The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and, after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water-oven, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0·5 per cent of moisture. It should then be bottled for use; and with ordinary care the limits of 0·5 per cent can be maintained in keeping.

be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat tests.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction tests for Blasting Gelatine, etc., etc., *see* Appendix.)

N.B.—Non-gelatinized nitro-glycerine preparations from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—Cordite and Ballistite.

1. Apparatus required.

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above for explosives of the nitro-compound class generally* with the addition of a mill and a nest of sieves† similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (*see* instructions below).

2. Preparation of the sample to be tested.

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test; in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further sub-divided into about four portions. These cut pieces are then passed once through the mill, the first portion of material which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted. The portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. If the mill is properly set the greater portion of the ground material will be of the proper size.

If the volatile matter in the explosive exceed 0·5 per cent the sifted material should be dried at a temperature not exceeding 140° Fahr. until the proportion does not exceed 0·5 per cent.

After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

3. Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under paragraph 1, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr. When this temperature is reached, 25 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) is now applied to the upper edge of the test paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, in sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-paper, equals in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4 The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less than 15 minutes.

---

* In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig. II) has all the holes around the circumference instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

† A nest of two sieves with the holes drilled in sheet copper. The holes in the top sieve have a diameter = 14 B. W. G., those in the second = 21 B. W. G.

If too hard for the mill, it may be softened by exposure to the vapour of acetone, or reduced to the necessary degree of sub-division by means of a sharp moderately coarse rasp. Should it have become too soft in the acetone vapour for the mill, it should be cut up into small pieces which may be brought to any desired degree of hardness by simple exposure to air.

Explosives which consist partly of gelatinized collodion cotton and partly of ungelatinized gun-cotton are best reduced to powder by a rasp, or softened by exposure to mixed ether and alcohol vapour at a temperature of 90° to 100° Fahr.

be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat tests.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction tests for Blasting Gelatine, etc., etc., *see* Appendix.)

N.B.—Non-gelatinized nitro-glycerine preparations from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—Cordite and Ballistite.

1. Apparatus required.

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above for explosives of the nitro-compound class generally* with the addition of a mill and a nest of sieves† similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (*see* instructions below).

2. Preparation of the sample to be tested.

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test; in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further sub-divided into about four portions. These cut pieces are then passed once through the mill, the first portion of material which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted. The portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. If the mill is properly set the greater portion of the ground material will be of the proper size.

If the volatile matter in the explosive exceed 0·5 per cent the sifted material should be dried at a temperature not exceeding 140° Fahr. until the proportion does not exceed 0·5 per cent.

After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

3. Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under paragraph 1, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of 2¾ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr. When this temperature is reached, 25 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) is now applied to the upper edge of the test paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, in sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-paper, equals in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4. The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less than 15 minutes.

* In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig. II) has all the holes around the circumference instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

† A nest of two sieves with the holes drilled in sheet copper. The holes in the top sieve have a diameter = 14 B. W. G., those in the second = 21 B. W. G.

If too hard for the mill, it may be softened by exposure to the vapour of acetone, or reduced to the necessary degree of sub-division by means of a sharp moderately coarse rasp. Should it have become too soft in the acetone vapour for the mill, it should be cut up into small pieces which may be brought to any desired degree of hardness by simple exposure to air.

Explosives which consist partly of gelatinized collodion cotton and partly of ungelatinized gun-cotton are best reduced to powder by a rasp, or softened by exposure to mixed ether and alcohol vapour at a temperature of 90° to 100° Fahr.

N. B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same except that when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

III.—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultz's Gun Powder, E. C. Powder, and other explosives of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—Compressed Nitro-Cellulose, Tonite, etc., etc.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and, if necessary, further reduced by rubbing through a sieve with a clean hard brush.

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by 4½ inches which is then placed inside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with a brush, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of not more than $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into the bath to a depth of 2½ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork, until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when the faint brown line which makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the production of the standard tint constitutes the test, and this interval of time must be *not less* than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be considered to have satisfied the test.

B.—Gelatinized and Semi-Gelatinized Nitro-Cellulose Preparations.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into the test-tube* of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for blasting gelatine, etc, taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes.

C.—Nitro-Cellulose not included in A. or B., Schultz's Powder, E. C. Powder, etc., etc.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for compressed nitro-cellulose, etc., is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, *viz.*, 10 minutes.

D.—Picric Acid.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0·3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

N. B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same except that when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

III.—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultz's Gun Powder, E. C. Powder, and other explosives of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—Compressed Nitro-Cellulose, Tonite, etc., etc.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and, if necessary, further reduced by rubbing through a sieve with a clean hard brush.

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by 4½ inches which is then placed inside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with a brush, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of not more than $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into the bath to a depth of 2½ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork, until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when the faint brown line which makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the production of the standard tint constitutes the test, and this interval of time must be *not less* than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be considered to have satisfied the test.

B.—Gelatinized and Semi-Gelatinized Nitro-Cellulose Preparations.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into the test-tube* of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for blasting gelatine, etc, taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes.

C.—Nitro-Cellulose not included in A. or B., Schultz's Powder, E. C. Powder, etc., etc.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for compressed nitro-cellulose, etc., is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, *viz.*, 10 minutes.

D.—Picric Acid.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0·3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

---

* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

(2) It should not contain more than a minute trace of lead.

(3) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0·3 part of *total* (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0·1 part shall be *free* sulphuric acid.

(4) Its melting point should be between 248° and 253° Fahr.

E.—AMMONITE, BELLITE, ROBURITE, AND EXPLOSIVES OF SIMILAR COMPOSITION.

These are required to stand the same heat test as compressed nitro-cellulose.

IV.—Testing Chlorate-Mixtures.

The material must not be too sensitive* and must show no tendency to increase in sensitiveness on keeping.

The material must contain nothing liable to reduce the chlorate.

Chlorides calculated as potassium chloride must not exceed 0·25 per cent.

The material must contain no free acid, or substance liable to produce free acid.

Explosives of this Class containing nitro-compounds will be subject to the heat test as if they belonged to Class III.

V.—Testing Ammunition (Divisions 2 and 3).

Any explosive made up into ammunition (other than Division 1), for which a test is provided in the schedule, is to be tested as if not so made up.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

Note.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

* They will be considered too sensitive if they can be exploded however partially by means of a glancing blow with a broomstick on soft wood (such as deal).

(2) It should not contain more than a minute trace of lead.

(3) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0·3 part of *total* (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0·1 part shall be *free* sulphuric acid.

(4) Its melting point should be between 248° and 253° Fahr.

E.—Ammonite, Bellite, Roburite, and Explosives of similar composition.

These are required to stand the same heat test as compressed nitro-cellulose.

IV.—Testing Chlorate-Mixtures.

The material must not be too sensitive* and must show no tendency to increase in sensitiveness on keeping.

The material must contain nothing liable to reduce the chlorate.

Chlorides calculated as potassium chloride must not exceed 0·25 per cent.

The material must contain no free acid, or substance liable to produce free acid.

Explosives of this Class containing nitro-compounds will be subject to the heat test as if they belonged to Class III.

V.—Testing Ammunition (Divisions 2 and 3).

Any explosive made up into ammunition (other than Division 1), for which a test is provided in the schedule, is to be tested as if not so made up.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and analogous Preparations.

Test for Liquefaction.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

Note.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

Test for Liability to Exudation.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

* They will be considered too sensitive if they can be exploded however partially by means of a glancing blow with a broomstick on soft wood (such as deal).

SCHEDULE ~~H~~ I

Licenses (vide rule ~~49~~ 38).

Number.	Form of License. (See Schedule ~~III.~~)	Purpose for which granted.	Kinds and maximum quantities of explosives for which granted.	Authority entitled to grant license.	Fee.	Period for which license is valid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Importation.			
1		To import ~~by land~~ ...	Any authorised explosive ~~in any quantity not exceeding the quantity authorised to be possessed~~	~~The District authority of the district or town~~ to which the explosives are consigned. ~~Here the Resident in Mysore~~	Rs. ~~10.~~ 5	Such period as the licensing authority deems necessary.
			Gunpowder, ammunition (Division 1) and fireworks only—in any quantity.	The District authority having jurisdiction in the port of importation.	Rs. 10; but, where the explosives have been re-imported from any port for importation in to which a license has been granted under these rules, one rupee only.	
~~2~~	~~1~~	~~To import by sea~~ ...	Any explosive re-imported under clause (*ii*) of the proviso to rule 12.			
			Any other authorised explosive.	The Local Government or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.		
			Transport.			
2 3	1 ~~2~~	For the general transport of explosives required for blasting purposes by a holder of a license in Form F, Form J ~~or Form K.~~, or by a person storing blasting explosives in a magazine licensed by ~~a Port Trust or Municipality,~~ from the place of storage or the magazine as the case may be to such place or places as the licensing authority may specify.	Any explosive ~~in any quantity not exceeding the quantity authorised to be possessed~~	The District ~~authority~~ magistrate of the District ~~or town~~ from which the explosive is to be transported.	Free of charge ...	One year from the issue of the license or such less period as the licensing authority may prescribe.
			Manufacture, Possession and Sale.		Rs.	
3	A	To manufacture, possess and sell at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	(*i*) Two hundred pounds in all of gunpowder, and small-arm nitro-compound, together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division 1), or		Covering the maximum quantity of explosives allowed or any less quantity exceeding one-half such maximum ... ... 20 Covering half such maximum or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth ... 10 Covering one-fourth such maximum or any less quantity ... 5 Where the applicant holds and produces a license in Form XIII of Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, ~~1909~~ 1890 free of charge.	Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.
			(*ii*) Two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks, or			
4	B	To possess and sell at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	(*iii*) Sixty pounds in all of gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compounds and manufactured fireworks together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division 1), or	The District ~~authority~~ magistrate	Covering the maximum quantity of explosives allowed or any less quantity exceeding one-half such maximum ... ... 10 Covering half such maximum or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth ... 5 Covering one-fourth such maximum or any less quantity ... 2-8 Where the applicant holds and produces a license in Form XIII or Form XIV of Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, ~~1909~~ 1890 free of charge.	
			(*iv*) Any such less quantity of any of the said explosives as the licensing authority may think fit to specify in the license.			
5	C	To possess at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.			Annas 8.	

(X) Application for the import of explosives from British India into the Mysore State should be submitted to the Honourable the Resident in Mysore together with the license granted to the applicant for possession of explosives.

SCHEDULE II.

Licenses (vide rule 49).

Number.	Form of License. (See Schedule III.)	Purpose for which granted.	Kinds and maximum quantities of explosives for which granted.	Authority entitled to grant license.	Fee.	Period for which license is valid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Importation.			
1	1	To import by land ...	Any authorised explosive in any quantity.	The District authority of the district or town to which the explosives are consigned.	Rs. 10.	Such period as the licensing authority deems necessary.
2	1	To import by sea ...	Gunpowder, ammunition (Division 1) and fireworks only—in any quantity. Any explosive re-imported under clause (*ii*) of the proviso to rule 12. Any other authorised explosive.	The District authority having jurisdiction in the port of importation. The Local Government or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.	Rs. 10; but, where the explosives have been re-imported from any port for importation in to which a license has been granted under these rules, one rupee only.	
			Transport.			
3	2	For the general transport of explosives required for blasting purposes by a holder of a license in Form F, Form J or Form K., or by a person storing blasting explosives in a magazine licensed by a Port Trust or Municipality, from the place of storage or the magazine as the case may be to such place or places as the licensing authority may specify.	Any explosive in any quantity.	The District authority of the District or town from which the explosive is to be transported.	Free of charge ...	One year from the issue of the license or such less period as the licensing authority may prescribe.
			Manufacture, Possession and Sale.			
4	A	To manufacture, possess and sell at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	(*i*) Two hundred pounds in all of gunpowder, and small-arm nitro-compound, together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division 1), or (*ii*) Two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks, or		Rs. Covering the maximum quantity of explosives allowed or any less quantity exceeding one-half such maximum ... ... 20 Covering half such maximum or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth ... 10 Covering one-fourth such maximum or any less quantity ... 5 Where the applicant holds and produces a license in Form XIII of Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909—free of charge.	[1]Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.
5	B	To possess and sell at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	(*iii*) Sixty pounds in all of gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compounds and manufactured fireworks together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division 1), or (*iv*) Any such less quantity of any of the said explosives as the licensing authority may think fit to specify in the license.	The District authority.	Covering the maximum quantity of explosives allowed or any less quantity exceeding one-half such maximum ... ... 10 Covering half such maximum or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth ... 5 Covering one-fourth such maximum or any less quantity ... 2-8. Where the applicant holds and produces a license in Form XIII or Form XIV of Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909—free of charge.	
6	C	To possess at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.			Annas 8.	

Number.	Form of License. (See Schedule III.)	Purpose for which granted.	Kinds and maximum quantities of explosives for which granted.	Authority entitled to grant license.	Fee.	Period for which license is valid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Manufacture, Possession and Sale—contd.			
7	D	To manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell or to possess (in a village or other rural area) at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	Two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks and their ingredients or any such less quantity as the licensing authority may think fit to specify in the license.	The District ~~authority.~~ magistrate	Half the fees chargeable on the same explosive in the same quantity in Articles 4 and 5 respectively. If the license is for possession only the same fee as in Article 6.	
8	E	To possess (granted to contractors, cultivators and other persons only when the explosives are proved to the satisfaction of the licensing officer to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes).	One hundred pounds of gunpowder, ten pounds of other explosives and one hundred detonators.	The District authority.		
9	E		One hundred pounds of gunpowder.	The District authority or any Magistrate of the first class or any Magistrate of the 2nd class specially authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf.	Free of charge.	
10	Such Form as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.	To manufacture [in cases not provided for in Articles (4) and (7)].	Any explosive in any quantity.	The Governor-General in Council.	Such fee as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.	Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.
11		To possess ...	Fulminates ...			
12	F	To possess [in cases not provided for in Articles (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), or (9)] at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity not exceeding sixty pounds.	The District authority.	Rs. 5.	
13	J	To possess [in cases not provided for in Articles (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) or (12)] in a magazine.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.	The Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may authorise in this behalf.	Rs. 15.	
14	J	To possess in and sell [in cases not provided for in Articles (5) or (7)] from a magazine.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.		Rs. 20.	
15	K	To possess (temporarily) in a floating magazine.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.	The Local Government.	Rs. 20.	Six months from the issue of the license or such less period as the licensing authority may prescribe.
16	L	To the holder of a license to possess any explosive to sell such explosive.	Any explosive in any quantity.	The District authority.	Rs. 5.	Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.
17	L	To sell from a magazine in connection with which a license has been granted under Article (13) or (14).	Gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound or ammunition (Division 1) or fireworks in any quantity.			

Number.	Form of License. (See Schedule III.) II	Purpose for which granted.	Kinds and maximum quantities of explosives for which granted.	Authority entitled to grant license.	Fee.	Period for which license is valid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Manufacture, Possession and Sale—contd.				
6 8	D	To manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell or to possess (in a village or other rural area) at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	Two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks and their ingredients or any such less quantity as the licensing authority may think fit to specify in the license.	The District ~~authority~~ Magistrate	Half the fees chargeable on the same explosive in the same quantity in Articles 3 4 and 5 4 respectively. If the license is for possession only the same fee as in Article ~~6~~ 5	
7 8	E	To possess (granted to contractors, cultivators and other persons only when the explosives are proved to the satisfaction of the licensing officer to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes).	One hundred pounds of gunpowder, ten pounds of other explosives and one hundred detonators.	The District ~~authority~~ Magistrate		
8 9	E		One hundred pounds of gunpowder.	The District ~~authority~~ Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class ~~or any Magistrate of the 2nd class~~ specially authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf.	Free of charge.	
9 10	Such Form as the ~~Governor General in Council~~ Government may prescribe.	To manufacture [in cases not provided for in Articles ~~(4)~~ 3 and 6 ~~(7)~~].	Any explosive in any quantity.	The ~~Governor General in Council.~~ Government of Mysore	Such fee as the ~~Governor General in Council~~ Govt may prescribe.	Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.
10 11		To possess ...	Fulminates ...			
11 12	F	To possess [in cases not provided for in Articles 3 ~~(4)~~, ~~(5)~~ 4, ~~(6)~~ 5, ~~(7)~~ 6, ~~(8)~~ 7 or 8 ~~(9)~~] at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity not exceeding sixty pounds.	The District ~~authority~~ Magistrate	Rs. 5.	
12 13	J	To possess [in cases not provided for in Articles 3 ~~(4)~~, 4 ~~(5)~~, ~~(6)~~ 5, ~~(7)~~ 6, ~~(8)~~ 7, ~~(9)~~ 8 or ~~(12)~~ 12] in a magazine.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.	The ~~Local~~ Government or such officer as the ~~Local~~ Government may authorise in this behalf.	Rs. 15.	
13 14	J	To possess in ~~and sell~~ [in cases not provided for in Articles ~~(5)~~ 4 or 6 ~~(8)~~] ~~from~~ a magazine.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.		Rs. 20.	
~~15~~	~~K~~	~~To possess (temporarily) in a floating magazine.~~	~~Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.~~	~~The Local Government.~~	~~Rs. 20.~~	~~Six months from the issue of the license or such less period as the licensing authority may prescribe.~~
14 16	K L	To the holder of a license to possess any explosive to sell such explosive.	Any explosive ~~in any quantity.~~ authorized ~~such quantity~~ as the license specifying the quantity may authorise.			
15 17	L	To sell from a magazine in connection with which a license has been granted under Article ~~(13)~~ 12 or ~~(14)~~ 13.	Gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound or ammunition (Division 1) or fireworks in any quantity.	The District ~~authority~~ Magistrate	Rs. 5.	Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.

SCHEDULE ~~III.~~

PRESCRIBED FORMS.

FORM 1.

(Articles 1 and 2 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to import Explosives.

Name, etc., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	Explosive. Description.	Explosive. Weight.	Explosive. Number.	Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
							From ——— to the ——— of ——— 191· .

The ——— *of* ——— *191*

Seal.

(Signature)

——— of ———

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder. [IV of 1884.]

2. This license shall become void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosives or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

SCHEDULE III.

PRESCRIBED FORMS.

FORM 1.

(Articles 1 and 2 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to import Explosives.

Name, etc., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	Explosive.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			From——— ———to the ———of——— ———191 .

The ——— *of* ———

191 .

Seal.

(Signature)

———of———

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and [IV of the rules thereunder.

2. This license shall become void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosives or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

FORM 2.

(Article 3 of Schedule II.)

[FREE OF CHARGE.]

General license to transport explosives required for blasting purposes.

(To be granted to holders of licenses in Forms F, J or K contained in Schedule III to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, or to those storing blasting explosives in a magazine licensed by a Port Trust or Municipality.)

A general license is hereby granted to _____

_____

to transport explosives required for blasting purposes from _____

_____

to the places* specified below, subject to the conditions hereinafter contained.

*Places of destination _____

The license shall continue in force till the _____

The _____ *191*

(Signature.)

Seal.

Conditions of license.

1. The license is subject to the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and to the rules made thereunder. [IV of 1884.]

2. It becomes void on the expiration of the term mentioned, or if a consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the explosive is taken from or to any place other than the places mentioned in the license.

3. It authorises the licensee to deliver consignments of explosives required for blasting purposes from and to the places specified in the license : provided—

(*i*) that the consignee has taken out a license for the possession of such explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 ; [IV of 1884.]

(*ii*) that the quantity of explosives despatched to any consignee is not in excess of the quantity which such consignee is entitled to possess ;

(*iii*) that each consignment of explosives is covered by a pass in the form appended hereto ; and that (when the explosives are transported by rail) such pass shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice (as the case may be) ;

(*iv*) that a copy of the pass issued with each consignment is forthwith sent to the authority granting the license and (in cases where the explosives are being transported to a place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of such authority) also to the Magistrate of the District to which the explosives are consigned or to the Commissioner of Police if the explosives are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon ;

(*v*) that any loss, shortage or theft of explosives in transit is reported without delay to the licensing authority and to the police-station in the jurisdiction of which the loss, shortage or theft is discovered.

Schedule II

~~FORM D.~~

(*Article ~~3~~ 2 of Schedule ~~II.~~ I*)

[FREE OF CHARGE.]

General license to transport explosives required for blasting purposes.

(To be granted to holders of licenses in Forms F, J ~~or K~~ contained in Schedule ~~III~~ II to the ~~Indian~~ Mysore Explosives Rules, ~~1914~~ 1912, or to those storing blasting explosives in a magazine licensed by a ~~Port Trust or~~ Municipality.)

~~A~~ general license is hereby granted to _____

_____

to transport explosives required for blasting purposes from _____

_____

to the places specified below, subject to the conditions hereinafter contained.

*~~Places~~ of destination _____

~~The~~ license shall continue in force till the _____

The _____ *191* .

(*Signature.*)

Seal.

_____

Conditions of license.

1. The license is subject to the ~~Indian Explosives Act, 1884~~, Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888 and to the rules made thereunder. [~~IV of 1884.~~]

2. It becomes void on the expiration of the term mentioned, or if a consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the explosive is taken from or to any place other than the places mentioned in the license.

3. It authorises the licensee to deliver consignments of explosives required for blasting purposes from and to the places specified in the license : provided—

(*i*) that the consignee has taken out a license for the possession of such explosives under the ~~Indian Explosives Act, 1884~~ Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888; [IV of 1884.]

(*ii*) that the quantity of explosives despatched to any consignee is not in excess of the quantity which such consignee is entitled to possess ;

(*iii*) that each consignment of explosives is covered by a pass in the form appended hereto ; and that (when the explosives are transported by rail) such pass shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice (as the case may be) ;

(*iv*) that a copy of the pass issued with each consignment is forthwith sent to the authority granting the license and (in cases where the explosives are being transported to a place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of such authority) also to the Magistrate of the District to which the explosives are consigned ~~or to the Commissioner of Police if the explosives are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon~~ ;

(*v*) that any loss, shortage or theft of explosives in transit is reported without delay to the licensing authority and to the police-station in the jurisdiction of which the loss, shortage or theft is discovered.

FORM OF PASS.

[*see condition 3 (iii) of License.*]

Pass granted by the holder of General Transport License (Explosives) No. for the transport of a consignment of explosives required for blasting purposes.

No.

This pass covers packages containing (*Description of explosives and weight*)

while in transit from to—

Name of consignee.

No. of consignee's license to possess explosives.

Date of despatch of consignment

Approximate date on which consignment should reach its destination.

(*Signed*).

Holder of General Transport License No.

FORM OF PASS.

[*See condition 3 (iii) of License.*]

Pass granted by the holder of General Transport License (Explosives) No. for the transport of a consignment of explosives required for blasting purposes.

No.—

This pass covers packages containing (*Description of explosives and weight*)

while in transit from to

Name of consignee

No. of consignee's license to possess explosives—

Date of despatch of consignment

Approximate date on which consignment should reach its destination

(*Signed*)

Holder of General Transport License No.

FORM A.

(Article 4 of Schedule II.)

[FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 191

_____*Town or District,*

_____*191* .

Seal.

(Signature.)

*of*_____

Conditions.

1. The license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder. [IV of 1884.]

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do:

Provided that where the license extends only to the manufacture, possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. (*1*) The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or lightly constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the distance—

(*a*) in the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, of one hundred yards, or

(*b*) in the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or of the 7th (Firework) Class, of fifty yards.

(2) In the case of filling cartridges for small-arms the operation may, if preferred, be carried on in the upper room of a building to which the conditions in clause (1) as to distance need not apply:

Provided that no more than five pounds of explosive (except such as may be contained in safety cartridges) shall be in the room where the operation is being carried on.

(*3*) In all other cases the manufacture shall be carried on in a one-storeyed building.

5. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

6. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gun-metal or wooden tools are permissible.

7. All explosives manufactured, shall be removed without delay to a safe place of storage, and no explosive shall be allowed to accumulate in the place of manufacture.

owner or person having the explosive under his control, and shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate.

Areas.	*Officers.*
In all parts of Mysore ...	The Chief Inspector of Explosives in Mysore or any person specially deputed in this behalf by Government of Mysore or an Inspector of Explosives.
In places where explosives are used for mining purposes	The Chief Inspector of Mines; the Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Mines.
Within their respective districts	All District Magistrates and any subordinate Magistrate or Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, deputed in this behalf by the District Magistrate.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(See Rule 9.)

[Fee Rs. 20, 10 or 5 according to the quantity mentioned in column 5.]

License to manufacture, possess, and sell gun-powder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class.

Name, etc. of license-holder and place of residence	Place of business, factory, or shop	Description and quantity to be manufactured during the year	Description and quantity to be possessed and sold during the year	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time	Date on on which license expires
					The 31st of December 19 .

.....District,

(Seal) (Signature)

.....19

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, or any person authorized by the Government of Mysore to inspect explosives, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or any lightly constructed one storeyed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from any dwelling house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or other public or frequented place or any place where explosive is stored, by the distance—

(*a*) in the case of gun-powder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, of 100 yards,

(*b*) in the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, of 50 yards;

and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

5. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. Explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

7. Explosive possessed by the licensee shall be kept in a substantially constructed uninflammable building or fire-proof safe approved by the licensing officer and separated from any dwelling house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or other public or frequented place or any place where explosive is stored, by the distances laid down in condition 4, and made and closed so as to prevent

unauthorized persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 50 lbs. of gun-powder or explosive of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, or in lieu of each pound of gun-powder or of such explosive, 2 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class, or in manufactured fireworks belonging to the 2nd division of the 7th class, may be kept in a dwelling house, or other building, which does not satisfy the preceding conditions in a secure receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gun-powder or ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

8. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe or receptacle containing the same.

9. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of manufacturing or keeping the explosive, nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel (except machinery necessary for the manufacture) in the interior thereof and persons entering such building or place shall not have any iron or steel in their possession or attached to or on their boots or shoes. Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th ammunition class is kept.

10. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th class or of the 2nd division of the 7th class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other package or receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and if publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost package or receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive and the word "Explosive" in the following languages .....
..... in conspicuous characters with a red circle 1½ inches in internal and 3 inches in external diameter or as nearly that size as the dimensions of the package or receptacle will permit.

11. Each description of explosive, which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other. Explosives of the same class however may be kept together and gunpowder may be kept with safety fuzes.

12. *The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 7 of the rules framed under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890, and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 23 of that Act in the languages above mentioned.

13. *The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form IV, V, VI or VII of the forms prescribed under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890, or Form C or D in the schedule to the rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888, the following particulars—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles sold;

(*c*) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

[Extracts from the rules defining the classes and divisions of classes of explosives referred to will be printed on the license.]

---

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that it shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890.

MYSORE RULES

FORM A.

(*Article 4 of Schedule I*)

[FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[~~Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by~~ Granted by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 191

~~Town or~~ *District*,

Dated _____ 191 .

Seal.

(*Signature.*)

of the District Magistrate.

Conditions.

1. The license is granted subject to the provisions of the ~~Indian~~ Mysore Explosives ~~Act, 1884~~, Regulation II of 1888 ~~[IV of 1884.]~~ ~~II of 1888.~~ and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the ~~Local~~ Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer ~~duly empowered in this behalf~~, not below the rank of Sub-Inspector or any person authorized by the Government of any area to inspect & report on licenses, ~~whenever such Magistrate or~~ officer may call upon him so to do.

Provided that where the license extends only to the manufacture, possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. (*1*) The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or lightly constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the distance—

(*a*) in the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, of one hundred yards, or

(*b*) in the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or of the 7th (Firework) Class, of fifty yards.

(*2*) In the case of filling cartridges for small-arms the operation may, if preferred, be carried out in the upper room of a building to which the conditions in clause (1) as to distance need not apply :

Provided that no more than five pounds of explosive (except such as may be contained in safety cartridges) shall be in the room where the operation is being carried on.

(*3*) In all other cases the manufacture shall be carried on in a one-storeyed building.

5. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

6. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gun-metal or wooden tools are permissible.

7. All explosives, as manufactured, shall be removed without delay to a safe place of storage, and no explosive shall be allowed to accumulate in the place of manufacture.

8. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

9. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near a room where explosives are being manufactured.

10. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected on the premises shown on the face of the license.

11. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

12. (*1*) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the distances prescribed in condition No. 4* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives: and

(*a*) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and

(*b*) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

13. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

(*a*) gunpowder;

(*b*) small-arm nitro-compound; or

(*c*) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all ...	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

14. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(*a*) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(*b*) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(*c*) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

* These distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

8. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

9. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near a room where explosives are being manufactured.

10. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected on the premises shown on the face of the license.

11. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

12. (*1*) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the distances prescribed in condition No. 4* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives: and

(*a*) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and

(*b*) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

13. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

(*a*) gunpowder;

(*b*) small-arm nitro-compound; or

(*c*) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all ...	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

14. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(*a*) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(*b*) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(*c*) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

* These distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

(*d*) no person in any such room or part of a building or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class.

15. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (Firework) Class, and of any other explosive exceeding one pound, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or when sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark:

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

16. (*1*) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) the various explosives of the 7th (Firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

17. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by condition (4) endorsed on Form XI or Form XIII of the Forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878.]

18. *The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form XVI or XIX of the Forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(*b*) the nature and amount of articles sold; and

(*c*) the date of sale:

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

19. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Explosives Act for the possession of explosives.

FORM B.

(*Article 5 of Schedule II.*)

[FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS]

License to possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

_____ *Town or District,*
_____ *191* .

Signature.
_____ *of*

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rules 63, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878.]

(*d*) no person in any such room or part of a building or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class.

15. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (Firework) Class, and of any other explosive exceeding one pound, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or when sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark: Such as a red circle 1½ inches in internal & 3 inches external diameter or as nearly that size as the dimensions of the package or receptacle will permit.

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

16. (*1*) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) the various explosives of the 7th (Firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

17. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by condition (4) endorsed on Form ~~XI~~ II or Form ~~XIII~~ III of the Forms prescribed by the ~~Indian~~ Mysore Arms Rules, ~~1909~~ 1905, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section ~~28~~ 23 of the ~~Indian~~ Mysore Arms ~~Act~~ Act, ~~1878~~. 1890. [XI of 1878.]

18. *The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Forms ~~XVI or XIX~~ IV, V, VI, or VII of the Forms prescribed by the ~~Indian~~ Mysore Arms ~~Rules~~, ~~1909~~ 1890, the following particulars, namely:— Regulation

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(*b*) the nature and amount of articles sold; and

(*c*) the date of sale:

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

19. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under ~~the Explosives Act~~ forms 2 & 3 in Schedule II of the Rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation 1888 for the possession of explosives.

[Extracts from the Rules, defining the Classes and divisions of classes of explosives referred to will be printed on the license.]

FORM B.

(*Article 5 of Schedule ~~IX~~ I*)

[FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted ~~in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere~~ by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

_____ *Town or District,*

Dated _____ 191 .

Signature.

_____

of

District Magistrate.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, ~~in pursuance of rules 63,~~ by an order written ~~on the license~~, that ~~this license~~ it shall have the effect of a like license granted under the ~~Indian Arms Act, 1878~~ Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890. [XI of 1878.]

Conditions.

IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the ~~Indian~~ Mysore Explosives ~~Act, 1884,~~ Regulation II of 1888, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales, in such form as the ~~Local~~ Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer ~~duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or~~ not below the rank of an Inspector or any person authorized by the Government of Mysore to inspect Explosives when such officer may call upon him so to do.

Provided that where the license extends only to the possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

6. (*1*) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes :—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives ; and

(*a*) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe ; and

(*b*) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock or earth or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A :

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

7. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following :—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely :—

(*a*) gunpowder,

(*b*) small-arm nitro compound, or

(*c*) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A.	In Mode B.
	lbs.	lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

---

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 7th (Firework) Class, fifty yards :

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

FORM B.

(See Rule 9.)

[Fee Rs. 10, 5, or 2½ according to the quantity mentioned in column 4.]

License to sell and possess gun-powder or explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class.

Name, etc. of license-holder and place of residence	Place of business, factory or shop	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time	Date on which license expires
				The 31st of December 19 .

.....District, (Seal)

.....19 (Signature)

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector or any person authorized by the Government of Mysore to inspect explosives, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. Explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

6. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed uninflammable building or fire-proof safe approved by the licensing officer and separated from any dwelling house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or other public or frequented place or any place where explosive is stored, by the distance—

(*a*) in the case of gun-powder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, of 100 yards,

(*b*) in the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, of 50 yards;

and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 50 lbs. of gun-powder or explosive of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class or, in lieu of each pound of gun-powder or of such explosive, 2 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class, or in manufactured fireworks belonging to the 2nd division of the 7th class, may be kept in a dwelling house, or other building, which does not satisfy the preceding conditions, in a secure receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gun-powder or ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

7. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe or receptacle containing the same.

8. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof and persons entering such building or place shall not have any iron or steel in their possession or attached to or on their boots or shoes. Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an

explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

9. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th class or of the 2nd division of the 7th class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other package or receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and if publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost package or receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive and the word "Explosive" in the following languages.....
.....in conspicuous characters with a red circle 1½ inches in internal and 3 inches in external diameter or as nearly that size as the dimensions of the package or receptacle will permit.

10. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other. Explosives of the same class may however be kept together and gunpowder may be kept with safety fuzes.

11. *The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 7 of the rules framed under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890, and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 23 of that Act in the languages above mentioned.

12. *The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form IV, V, VI or VII of the forms prescribed under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890, or Form C or D in the schedule to the rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888, the following particulars—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;
(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles sold;
(*c*) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

[Extracts from the rules defining the classes and divisions of classes of explosives referred to will be printed on the license.]

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that it shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890.

FORM C.

(See Rule 9.)

[Fee eight annas in stamps.]

License to possess gun-powder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class.

Name, etc. of license-holder and place of residence	Exact statement of place where the explosive is to be possessed	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time	Date on which license expires
				The 31st of December 19 .

.....District,

(Seal) (Signature)

.....19

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed uninflammable building or fire-proof safe approved by the licensing officer and separated from any dwelling house, highway, street, public thoroughfare, or other public or frequented place or any place where explosive is stored, by the distance—

(*a*) in the case of gun-powder or any explosive of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, of 100 yards;

(*b*) in the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, of 50 yards;

and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions fthe Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do :

Provided that where the license extends only to the possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

6. (*1*) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes :—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives ; and

(*a*) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe ; and

(*b*) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock or earth or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A :

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

7. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following :—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely :—

(*a*) gunpowder,

(*b*) small-arm nitro-compound, or

(*c*) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A.	In Mode B.
	lbs.	lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 7th (Firework) Class, fifty yards :

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

8. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(*a*) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined and covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(*b*) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(*c*) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

(*d*) no person in any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class.

9. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (Firework) Class and of any other explosive exceeding one pound shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark:

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

10. (*1*) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(*2*) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) the various explosives of the 7th (Firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

11. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by condition (4) endorsed on Form XII or Form XIV of the Forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878.]

12. * The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form XVI or XIX of the Forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the following particulars:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and

(*c*) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

13. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the possession of explosives. [IV of 1884.]

---

*These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 63, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878.]

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

8. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(*a*) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined and covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(*b*) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(*c*) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

(*d*) no person in any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class.

9. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (Firework) Class and of any other explosive exceeding one pound shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark: such as a red circle 1½ inches in internal ~~+~~ 3 inches in external diameter or as nearly that size as the diameter of the package or receptacle will permit.

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

10. (*1*) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(*2*) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) the various explosives of the 7th (Firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

11. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by condition (4)[5] endorsed on Form ~~XII~~[II] or Form ~~XIV~~[III] of the Forms prescribed by the ~~Indian~~ Mysore Arms ~~Rules, 1909,~~ [1933] and shall post up in his shop a copy of section ~~28~~ [23] of the ~~Indian~~ Arms ~~Act, 1878.~~ Regulation 1890 Mysore [XI of 1878.]

12. * The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form ~~XVI or XIX~~ [IV, V, VI or VII] of the Forms prescribed by the ~~Indian~~ Mysore Arms ~~Rules, 1909,~~ Regulation 1890 the following particulars:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and

(*c*) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

13. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under ~~the Indian Explosives Act, 1884,~~ [Form IC of Schedule I of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884] for the possession of explosives. [Entries from the Rules dealing in classes & divisions of explosives repeated & will be provided for the license] Regulation 1888 [IV of 1884.]

*These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, ~~in pursuance of rule 68,~~ by an order written ~~on the license~~, that ~~this license~~ it shall have the effect of a like license granted under the ~~Indian~~ Mysore Arms ~~Act, 1878.~~ Mysore Regulation 1890. [XI of 1878.]

FORM C. I
(Article 6 of Schedule N).

[FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.]

License to possess gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted ~~in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere~~ by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

~~Town~~ or *District*,
Dated ~~the~~ 191 . } Seal

(Signature.)
of
District Magistrate

Conditions. Mysore Regulation II of 1888,

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the ~~Indian~~ Explosives ~~Act, 1884~~, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, in such form as the ~~Local~~ Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer ~~duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer~~ not below the rank of an Inspector or any person authorized by the Government may require to inspect, or ~~call~~ upon him so to do: ~~if he does not do so forthwith.~~

Provided that where the license extends only to the possession of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed 50 pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes :—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives ; and

(*a*) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe ; and

(*b*) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place, which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A :

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

5. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following, namely :—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely :—

(*a*) gunpowder,

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.
In the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or of the 7th (fire-work) Class, fifty yards :
Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

9. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th class or of the 2nd division of the 7th class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other package or receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and if publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost package or receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive and the word "Explosive" in the following languages.....
..... in conspicuous characters with a red circle 1½ inches in internal and 3 inches in external diameter or as nearly that size as the dimensions of the package or receptacle will permit.

10. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other. Explosives of the same class may however be kept together and gunpowder may be kept with safety fuzes.

11. *The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 7 of the rules framed under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890, and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 23 of that Act in the languages above mentioned.

12. *The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form IV, V, VI or VII of the forms prescribed under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890, or Form C or D in the schedule to the rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888, the following particulars—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;
(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles sold;
(*c*) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

[Extracts from the rules defining the classes and divisions of classes of explosives referred to will be printed on the license.]

---

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that it shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890.

FORM C.

(See Rule 9.)

[Fee eight annas in stamps.]

License to possess gun-powder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class.

Name, etc. of license-holder and place of residence	Exact statement of place where the explosive is to be possessed	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time	Date on which license expires
				The 31st of December 19

.....District,

(Seal) (Signature)

.....19

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed uninflammable building or fire-proof safe approved by the licensing officer and separated from any dwelling house, highway, street, public thoroughfare, or other public or frequented place or any place where explosive is stored, by the distance—

(*a*) in the case of gun-powder or any explosive of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, of 100 yards;

(*b*) in the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, of 50 yards;

and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 50 lbs. of gun-powder or explosive of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class or in lieu of each pound of gun-powder or of such explosive, 2 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class, or in manufactured fireworks belonging to the 2nd division of the 7th class, may be kept in a dwelling house, or other building which does not satisfy the preceding conditions in a secure receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gun-powder or ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof, and persons entering such building or place shall not have any iron or steel in their possession or attached to or on their boots or shoes.

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

5. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th class or of the 2nd division of the 7th class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other package or receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other. Explosives of the same class however may be kept together and gun-powder may be kept with safety fuzes.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license

by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(*c*) the date of purchase.

[Extracts from the rules defining the classes and divisions of classes of explosives referred to will be printed on the license.]

FORM D.

(See Rule 15.)

[Fee five rupees in stamps.]

License to possess small quantities of specified explosives.

Name, etc. of license-holder, and place of residence	Exact statement of place where the explosive is to be possessed	Description of explosive	Maximum quantity of explosive not exceeding 60 lbs. kept at any one time	Date on which license expires
				The 31st of December 19 .

.....District, (Seal) (Signature)

.....19

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed uninflammable building or place exclusively appropriated for the purpose which must be approved by the licensing officer and at such distance not less than 20 yards from any dwelling house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or other public or frequented place or any

FORM C.

(Article 6 of Schedule II).

[FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.]

License to possess gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

~~Town~~ or *District*, 191 . } Seal (Signature.) of

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, in such form as the ~~Local~~ Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do:

Provided that where the license extends only to the possession of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed 50 pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes :—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(*a*) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and

(*b*) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place, which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

5. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following, namely :—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely :—

(*a*) gunpowder,

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or of the 7th (fire-work) Class, fifty yards:

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

(*b*) small-arm nitro-compound, or

(*c*) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder, and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks .	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.'

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

6. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(*a*) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel, or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive ;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;

(*b*) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom ;

(*c*) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same ; and

(*d*) no person in any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes :

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class.

7. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (firework) Class, and of any other explosive exceeding one pound, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

8. (1) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other :

(2) Provided as follows :—

(*a*) gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(*c*) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

9. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely :—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

(*b*) small-arm nitro-compound, or

(*c*) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder, and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks . . .	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class . .	Any quantity.	Any quantity.'

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

6. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B—

(*a*) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel, or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive ;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;

(*b*) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom ;

(*c*) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same ; and

(*d*) no person in any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes :

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class.

7. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (firework) Class, and of any other explosive exceeding one pound, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

8. (1) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other :

(2) Provided as follows :—

(*a*) gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(*c*) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

9. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely :—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

[Extracts from the Rules defining the classes & divisions & classes of Explosives referred to will be printed on the licenses]

FORM D.

(*Article* ~~X~~ 6 *of Schedule* ~~IV.~~ I.)

[FEE— RUPEE IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell, or to possess, fireworks and their ingredients in a village or other rural area.

(Granted by the District Magistrate.)

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of fire-works and their ingredients to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of fireworks and their ingredients to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of fireworks to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5 a	6
					The 31st December 191

_____ *District,*
_____ *191* .

Seal.

(Signature)
_____ *of* _____
District Magistrate

Conditions.

[~~IV of 1884.~~] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the ~~Indian~~ Mysore Explosives ~~Act, 1884~~ Regulation II 1888 and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all fireworks manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the ~~Local~~ Government may from time to time direct

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf by the District Magistrate or any person authorized by the Government of Mysore to inspect fireworks, whenever such ~~Magistrate or~~ officer may call upon him so to do:

Provided that where the license extends only to the manufacture, possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. Fireworks shall be manufactured in such place only as may be approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety.

5. All sales of fireworks under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. Fireworks shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

7. The manufactured fireworks possessed by the licensee must be kept in a building approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety :

Provided that any quantity not exceeding fifty pounds may be kept inside any other building, if placed in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to the keeping of fireworks.

8. The maximum quantity of fireworks allowed to be kept at the same time is two hundred pounds and that of ingredients not more than is necessary for the manufacture of the quantity of fireworks specified in Column 4.

9. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by condition (5) endorsed on Form ~~XI~~ II or ~~XII~~ III of the Forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section ~~28~~ 23 of the ~~Indian~~ Arms ~~Act, 1878~~. Mysore Regulation 1890

[~~XI of 1878.~~]

* This condition is to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, ~~in pursuance of rule 63~~, by an order written ~~on the license~~, that ~~this license~~ shall have the effect of a like license granted under the ~~Indian Arms Act, 1878~~: thereon it Mysore Arms Regulation 1890

[~~XI of 1878.~~]

10 [Extracts from the rules defining the classes and divisions of classes of explosives referred to will be printed on the license.]

FORM D.

(Article 7 of Schedule II.)

[FEE— RUPEE IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell, or to possess, fireworks and their ingredients in a village or other rural area.

(Granted by the District Magistrate.)

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of fire-works and their ingredients to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of fireworks and their ingredients to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of fireworks to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 191 .

_____ *District,*
_____ *191*

Seal.

(Signature)
_____ *of* _____

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all fireworks manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do:

Provided that where the license extends only to the manufacture, possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. Fireworks shall be manufactured in such place only as may be approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety.

5. All sales of fireworks under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. Fireworks shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

7. The manufactured fireworks possessed by the licensee must be kept in a building approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety:

Provided that any quantity not exceeding fifty pounds may be kept inside any other building, if placed in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to the keeping of fireworks.

8. The maximum quantity of fireworks allowed to be kept at the same time is two hundred pounds and that of ingredients not more than is necessary for the manufacture of the quantity of fireworks specified in Column 4.

9. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by condition (4) endorsed on Form XI or XII of the Forms prescribed under the Indian Arms [XI of 1878.] Rules, 1909, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

* This condition is to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 63, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms [XI of 1878.] Act, 1878.

FORM E.

(*Articles 3 and 8 of Schedule II.*)

[FREE OF CHARGE.]

License to possess gunpowder or other explosives required bonâ fide *for blasting purposes.*

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate. If gunpowder only is to be possessed, the license may be granted by any Magistrate of the 1st class or by a Magistrate of the 2nd class specially authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place, with full details, where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding 100 lbs. gunpowder and 10 lbs. of other explosives and 100 detonators) to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st of December 191 .

——————*District,*
——————*191* .

Seal.

(Signature)
——————*of* ——————

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed uninflammable building approved by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe, or in a fireproof safe separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by a distance of 50 yards and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without :

Provided that 50 lbs. of gunpowder may be kept inside a dwelling-house or in any building other than as last aforesaid in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no person entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof :

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

5. Gunpowder or other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explovsies from escaping.

6. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature : —

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

7. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

FORM E.

(Articles 7 and 8 of Schedule H.)

[FREE OF CHARGE.]

License to possess gunpowder or other explosives required bonâ fide *for blasting purposes.*

[Granted ~~in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere~~ by the District Magistrate. If gunpowder only is to be possessed, the license may be granted by any Magistrate of the 1st class ~~or by a Magistrate of the 2nd class~~ specially authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place, with full details, where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding 100 lbs. gunpowder and 10 lbs. of other explosives and 100 detonators) to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st of December 191 .

_____ *District,*
Date _____ *191* .

Seal.

(Signature)
_____ of _____
District Magistrate

Conditions.

[~~17 of 1884.~~] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the ~~Indian~~ Explosives ~~Act, 1884,~~ and the rules thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed uninflammable building approved by such officer as the ~~Local~~ Government may prescribe, or in a fireproof safe separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by a distance of 50 yards and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without :

Provided that 50 lbs. of gunpowder may be kept inside a dwelling-house or in any building other than as last aforesaid in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no person entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof :

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

5. Gunpowder or other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

6. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature : —

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

7. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

[Extracts from the rules defining the classes and divisions of classes of explosives referred to will be printed in the license.]

FORM F.
(*Article 12 of Schedule II*)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives generally (other than fulminates).

[Granted ~~in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere~~ by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding sixty pounds) to be possessed at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

~~Town~~ or *District*,
Date ——— 191 .

Seal.

(Signature.)
——— of ———
District Magistrate

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the ~~Indian~~ Mysore Explosives ~~Act, 1884, [IV of 1884.]~~ Rules under II 1888 and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all issues in such form as the ~~Local~~ Government may from time to time direct.

3. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building which is exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and is detached from any dwelling-house, and is situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

4. The doors of the building shall open outwards and shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick. They shall be closed by means of a lock or bolt on the inner side of such make or design as shall be approved by the licensing authority, and so placed that it shall be inaccessible from the outside except by means of its own key. The lock or bolt shall be made of some metal other than iron or steel.

5. All windows in the building shall be closed by shutters which open outwards but which cannot be opened from outside. The shutters shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick.

6. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosives and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

7. No building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosives, and no receptacle in which the explosives are kept, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

8. All explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

9. Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

10. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely :—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

11. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

[Extracts from the rules defining the classes and divisions of classes
359CID of explosives referred to will be printed on the licence.]

FORM D.

(See Rule 15.)

[Fee five rupees in stamps.]

License to possess small quantities of specified explosives.

Name, etc. of license-holder, and place of residence	Exact statement of place where the explosive is to be possessed	Description of explosive	Maximum quantity of explosive not exceeding 60 lbs. kept at any one time	Date on which license expires
				The 31st of December 19

.....District, (Seal) (Signature)

.....19

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed uninflammable building or place exclusively appropriated for the purpose which must be approved by the licensing officer and at such distance not less than 20 yards from any dwelling house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or other public or frequented place or any

dlace where explosive is stored, as such officer may direct, and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 5 lbs. of such explosive may be kept inside any building other than as last aforesaid in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive and approved of by the licensing officer.

3. All articles or substances of any explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof and persons entering such building or receptacle shall not have any iron or steel in their possession or attached to or on their boots or shoes.

5. All such explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other package or receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive, which may be lawfully kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(*c*) the date of purchase.

[Extracts from the rules defining the classes and divisions of classes of explosives will be printed on the license.]

All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof, and persons entering such building or place shall not have any iron or steel in their possession or attached to or on their boots or shoes.

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

5. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th class or of the 2nd division of the 7th class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other package or receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other. Explosives of the same class however may be kept together and gunpowder may be kept with safety fuzes.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license

FORM E.

(See Rule 18.)

[Fee twenty rupees in stamps.]

License to possess specified explosives.

Name of license-holder and residence	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies	Situation, character and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine	Description of explosive to be possessed	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof	Date on which license expires
					The 31st of December 19

.....District, (Seal) (Signature)

.....19

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine an amount of explosive exceeding the amount specified in the license.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosive or explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools, or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosive or explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior, benches, shelves and

FORM F.

(*Article 12 of Schedule II.*)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives generally (other than fulminates).

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding sixty pounds) to be possessed at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191

———————*Town* or *District*,
———————*191*

Seal.

(Signature.)
———————*of*———————

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, [IV of 1884. and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all issues in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building which is exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and is detached from any dwelling-house, and is situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

4. The doors of the building shall open outwards and shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick. They shall be closed by means of a lock or bolt on the inner side of such make or design as shall be approved by the licensing authority, and so placed that it shall be inaccessible from the outside except by means of its own key. The lock or bolt shall be made of some metal other than iron or steel.

5. All windows in the building shall be closed by shutters which open outwards but which cannot be opened from outside. The shutters shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick.

6. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosives and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

7. No building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosives, and no receptacle in which the explosives are kept, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

8. All explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

9. Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

10. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely :—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and

(*c*) the date of purchase.

11. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

FORM G.

See rule 38.]

Form of application for a license for possession of explosives (other than fulminates) in and sale from a Magazine.

The replies to be written in this column.

1. Applicant's Name . . . . .
   „ Calling . . . . .
   „ Address . . . . .

NOTE.—In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company, the name, calling and address of the company, and the name of the manager or agents, should be given.

2. Situation of the proposed magazine—
   Presidency or Province . . .
   District . . . . . .
   Village . . . . . .

3. Explosive proposed to be stored—
   Class . . . . . .
   Division (if any) . . . .
   Name and description . . .

NOTE.—The Class and Division (if any) stated should be in accordance with the classification in Chapter II.

4. Draft license containing the terms which the applicant proposes to have inserted, and specifying such of the matters stated below as are applicable.

NOTE.—A draft license must be attached to this application and must be accompanied by a plan of the proposed magazine and of the site, with the boundaries thereof drawn to scale.

The plan should also show the distance from the proposed magazine of the room (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the filling of cartridges for small-arms with explosives, in pursuance of rule 33 and of the workshop (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the adaptation or preparation of explosives, in pursuance of rule 34; and, if both a room and workshop are to be used, the distance of the room from the workshop.

The matters referred to above, and required (so far as applicable) to be specified, are as follows:—

(*a*) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distance to be maintained between the magazine or any part thereof and other buildings and works (for buildings and works here referred to, see 1st column of table of distances appended to these rules);

(*b*) the situation, character and construction of all the mounds, buildings and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other;

(*c*) the nature of the work, if any, to be carried on in connection with the magazine and the place at which such work is to be carried on, and the places in the magazine at which explosives, and any articles liable to spontaneous ignition, or inflammable or otherwise dangerous, are to be kept;

(*d*) the situation of each building forming part of the magazine in which the explosive is to be kept, and the maximum amount of explosive to be kept in each such building; and

(*e*) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.

(*c*) A schedule giving all necessary information regarding the magazine and its surroundings and in particular—

(1) The nature and the amount of explosive to be kept in each room or building and the place where it is to be kept.

(2) The nature of the work, if any, to be carried on in connection with the magazine and the place at which such work is to be carried on.

(3) The situation, character and construction of all mounds, buildings and works forming part of or connected with the magazine and the distances thereof from each other.

(4) Any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any processes or otherwise.

FORM G.

Form of application for a License (under Rule 18), for a Magazine for Specified Explosives :—

1. Applicant's Name.
   ,, Calling.
   ,, Address.

NOTE.—In cases where the application is made on behalf of a Company, the name, calling and address of the Company should be given and in addition, the name of the Manager or Agent.

2. Situation of the proposed Magazine.
   District.
   Taluk.
   Village.

3. Explosive proposed to be stored.
   Class.
   Division (if any).
   Name and description.
   Maximum amount.

Signature of Applicant.
Postal address.
Date of application.

NOTE.—This application must be accompanied by—

(*a*) A plan, on a scale of not less than ¼ inch to 1 foot, showing the character and construction of each room or building forming part of or to be used in connection with the magazine.

(*b*) A plan, drawn to scale showing clearly the site and situation of the magazine and the boundaries of any belt of land to be kept clear around it; also the situation of all surrounding buildings, works, roads, mounds, etc., which may be within the distances prescribed by the Government of Mysore in the table of distances attached to the Explosives Rules.

FORM G.

26

See rule ~~38~~.]

Form of application for a license for possession of explosives (other than fulminates) in ~~and sale from~~, a Magazine.

The replies to be written in this column.

1. Applicant's Name . . . . .
   „ Calling . . . . .
   „ Address . . . . .

NOTE.—In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company, the name, calling and address of the company, and the name of the manager or agents, should be given.

2. Situation of the proposed magazine—
   ~~Locality or Province~~ . . . .
   District . . . . . Taluk
   Village . . . . . .

3. Explosive proposed to be stored—
   Class . . . . . .
   Division (if any) . . . . .
   Name and description . . . .

NOTE.—The Class and Division (if any) stated should be in accordance with the classification in Chapter II.

4. Draft license containing the terms which the applicant proposes to have inserted, and specifying such of the matters stated below as are applicable.

NOTE.—A draft license must be attached to this application and must be accompanied by a plan of the proposed magazine and of the site, with the boundaries thereof drawn to scale.

The plan should also show the distance from the proposed magazine of the room (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the filling of cartridges for small-arms with explosives, in pursuance of rule 33 and of the workshop (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the adaptation or preparation of explosives, in pursuance of rule 34; and, if both a room and workshop are to be used, the distance of the room from the workshop.

The matters referred to above, and required (so far as applicable) to be specified, are as follows:—

(*a*) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distance to be maintained between the magazine or any part thereof and other buildings and works (for buildings and works here referred to, see 1st column of table of distances appended to these rules);

(*b*) the situation, character and construction of all the mounds, buildings and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other;

(*c*) the nature of the work, if any, to be carried on in connection with the magazine and the place at which such work is to be carried on, and the places in the magazine at which explosives, and any articles liable to spontaneous ignition, or inflammable or otherwise dangerous, are to be kept;

(*d*) the situation of each building forming part of the magazine in which the explosive is to be kept, and the maximum amount of explosive to be kept in each such building; and

(*e*) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.

Remarks

(*Signature of applicant*)_____

(*Postal address of applicant*)____

(*Date of application*)_____

Remarks

(*Signature of applicant*).

(*Postal address of applicant*).

(*Date of application*).

FORM H.

[*See rule 44.*]

Distances to be kept clear round a Magazine.

Distances from the Magazine proposed to be established at { Presidency or Province———— / District———— / Village————

To be kept clear* from the undermentioned buildings and works.

Buildings and Works.	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 33.	Yards.		
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 34†	,,		
Private railway	,,		
Highway or public footpath	,,		
Open air public meeting place (such as a market) ...	,,		
Canal or navigable water	,,		
Dock	,,		
River wall or sea wall	,,		
Pier or jetty	,,		
Reservoir or bunded tank	,,		
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or licensed premises.	,,		
Any other room or workshop or any shop	,,		
Any other explosive magazine, or store for explosives ...	,,		
Furnace, kiln or chimney	,,		
Public railway	,,		
Dwelling house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier.	,,		
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	,,		
Factory not belonging to Government	,,		
Church, chapel or hospital	,,		
Public institution or building	,,		
Government building	,,		
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department.	,,		
Ditto, *without* such consent	,,		
Viceregal Residence	Miles.		

NOTE.—The applicant for the license should state in the third column whether he is able to observe the distances assigned in the second column, or not. *In any case where he is unable to observe the full distance assigned, he should state what distance he can observe, and in the column of "Remarks" should set forth the grounds, if any, upon which he relies as justifying such reduction of distance, e.g., whether the magazine will be protected by mounds, or by natural features of the ground, or otherwise.*

(Signature of applicant)————

(Postal Address of applicant)————

(Date)

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

(1) belong to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

12. The licensee and every person employed in or about the magazine shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the same, and for preventing unauthorized persons from having access to the magazine or to the explosive therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

[Extracts from the rules defining the classes and divisions of classes of explosives will be printed on the license.]

Schedule A.

ATTACHED TO LICENSE No. GRANTED UNDER RULE 18 (FORM E) OF THE RULES UNDER THE MYSORE EXPLOSIVES REGULATION, II OF 1888.

DISTANCES TO BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE MAGAZINE AND OTHER BUILDINGS AND WORKS.

From every	*Not less than*
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 26 of the rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives ...	
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 27 of the rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives ...	
Private railway	
Highway or public foot-path	
Open air public meeting place (such as a market) ...	
Canal or navigable water	
River-wall, pier or jetty	
Reservoir or bunded tank	
Room or workshop, in connection with another magazine, store, or registered premises	
Any other room or workshop, or any shop	
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives ...	
Furnace, kiln or chimney	
Public railway	
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier	

Dwelling-house, *without* such consent ...	...
Factory not belonging to Government ...	...
Church, chapel or hospital	...
Public institution or building	...
Government building	...
Factory or magazine occupied by Government of Mysore or any other department under that Government, *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of Mysore, or any such department ...	...
Ditto *without* such consent ...	...
Royal or Viceregal residence	...

Provided that, in the case of any building or work above mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by the natural features of the ground, or by good and sufficient artificial mounds of earth as not to be visible from any part of such magazine, the distance assigned above as that to be observed between such building or work and the magazine may be reduced by one-half.

Provided also that, in the case of any building or work above mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work to any part of such magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this schedule as that to be observed between such building and work and the magazine may be reduced by three-fourths, subject nevertheless to a notification in writing from a Government Inspector, that in his judgment the intervening hill, in respect of which such reduction is claimed is not of a character to justify such reduction, whereupon this proviso authorising such reduction as aforesaid shall be deemed not to apply in respect of the said building or work.

Dated

19

Chief Inspector of Explosives
in Mysore.

Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
Dated Bangalore Geological Dept.

19

FORM H.

[*See rule* ~~41.~~ 33]

Distances to be kept clear round a Magazine.

Distances from the Magazine proposed to be established at ~~Presidency or Province~~ ——— District ——— Taluk ——— Village ———

To be kept clear* from the undermentioned buildings and works.

Buildings and Works.	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule ~~38.~~ 21	Yards.		
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule ~~34†~~ 22	,,		
Private railway	,,		
Highway or public footpath	,,		
Open air public meeting place (such as a market) ...	,,		
~~Canal or navigable water~~	,,		
~~Dock~~	,,		
River wall ~~or sea wall~~ pier or jetty	,,		
~~Pier or jetty~~	,,		
Reservoir or bunded tank	,,		
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or licensed premises.	,,		
Any other room or workshop or any shop	,,		
Any other explosive magazine, or store for explosives ...	,,		
Furnace, kiln or chimney	,,		
Public railway	,,		
Dwelling house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier.	,,		
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	,,		
Factory not belonging to Government	,,		
Church, chapel or hospital	,,		
Public institution or building	,,		
Government building ... ... Mysore wireless station	,,		
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of ~~India~~ or any Department under that Government *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of ~~India~~ or such Department. Mysore	,,		
Ditto, *without* such consent	,,		
Royal or Viceregal Residence	Miles.		

NOTE.—The applicant for the license should state in the third column whether he is able to observe the distances assigned in the second column, or not. *In any case where he is unable to observe the full distance assigned, he should state what distance he can observe, and in the column of "Remarks" should set forth the grounds, if any, upon which he relies as justifying such reduction of distance, e.g., whether the magazine will be protected by mounds, or by natural features of the ground, or otherwise.*

(Signature of applicant) ———

(Postal Address of applicant) ———

(Date)

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

(1) belong to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers

FORM I.

[*See rule* 34.]

Distances to be kept clear round a magazine.

*Distances to be maintained between the magazine and other buildings and works :—

From every	Not less than yards.
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 38	21
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 34†	22
Private railway	
Highway or public footpath	
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	
~~Canal or navigable water~~	
~~Dock~~	
River wall ~~or sea wall~~	
~~Pier or jetty~~	
Reservoir or bunded tank	
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or licensed premises	
Any other room or workshop, or any shop	
Any other explosive magazine, or store for explosives	
Furnace, kiln or chimney	
Public railway	
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier	
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	
Factory not belonging to Government	
Church, chapel or hospital	
Public institution or building	
Government building	
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India, or any Department under that Government, *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of India, or such Department	
Ditto, *without* such consent	
Viceregal Residence	

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by the natural features of the ground or by good and sufficient artificial mounds of earth as not to be visible from any part of such magazine, the distance assigned above as that to be observed between such building or work and the magazine may be reduced by one-half.

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work to any part of such magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this schedule as that to be observed between such building and work and the magazine may be reduced by three-fourths ; but if a Government Inspector notifies in writing that in his judgment the intervening hill, in respect of which such reduction is claimed, is not of a character to justify such reduction, this clause, authorising such reduction, shall be deemed not to apply in respect of the said building or work.

---

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

(1) belong to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

FORM I.

[*See rule 45.*]

Distances to be kept clear round a magazine.

*Distances to be maintained between the magazine and other buildings and works :—

From every	Not less than yards.
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 33	
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 34† ...	
Private railway	
Highway or public footpath	
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	
Canal or navigable water	
Dock	
River wall or sea wall	
Pier or jetty	
Reservoir or bunded tank	
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or licensed premises	
Any other room or workshop, or any shop	
Any other explosive magazine, or store for explosives	
Furnace, kiln or chimney	
Public railway	
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier	
Dwelling-house, *without* such consent	
Factory not belonging to Government	
Church, chapel or hospital	
Public institution or building	
Government building	
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India, or any Department under that Government, *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of India, or such Department	
Ditto, *without* such consent	
Viceregal Residence	

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the gazine by the natural features of the ground or by good and sufficient artificial mounds earth as not to be visible from any part of such magazine, the distance assigned above that to be observed between such building or work and the magazine may be reduced one-half.

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the gazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work any part of such magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this edule as that to be observed between such building and work and the magazine may be uced by three-fourths ; but if a Government Inspector notifies in writing that in his gment the intervening hill, in respect of which such reduction is claimed, is not of a racter to justify such reduction, this clause, authorising such reduction, shall be deemed to apply in respect of the said building or work.

---

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

(1) belong to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

FORM J.

(Articles 13 and 14 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—$\frac{\text{FIFTEEN}}{\text{TWENTY}}$ RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in, and to sell explosives from, a magazine.

[Granted by the Local Government or officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.]

Name of licensee, and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	
					The 31st December 191 .

_____

_____191 . } Seal

(Signature.)

Secretary or

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, [IV of 1884.] and the rules thereunder.

2. All explosives must be kept in the magazine indicated in this license.

3. The magazine is not to be used until this license is endorsed by the District authority in accordance with rule 48.

4. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales or issues in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the Magazine any quantity of explosives exceeding the quantity specified in the license.

6. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

7. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom:

Provided that so much of this condition as relates to precautions against the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

8. The magazine shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once during the currency of the license, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the magazine.

9. Before repairs are done to any room or magazine-or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room, magazine or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part of the magazine until any explosive is again taken into it:

dlace where explosive is stored, as such officer may direct, and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 5 lbs. of such explosive may be kept inside any building other than as last aforesaid in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive and approved of by the licensing officer.

3. All articles or substances of any explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof and persons entering such building or receptacle shall not have any iron or steel in their possession or attached to or on their boots or shoes.

5. All such explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other package or receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive, which may be lawfully kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(*c*) the date of purchase.

[Extracts from the rules defining the classes and divisions of classes of explosives will be printed on the license.]

FORM E.

(See Rule 18.)

[Fee twenty rupees in stamps.]

License to possess specified explosives.

Name of license-holder and residence	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies	Situation, character and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine	Description of explosive to be possessed	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof	Date on which license expires
					The 31st of December 19

.....District, (Seal) (Signature)

.....19

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine an amount of explosive exceeding the amount specified in the license.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosive or explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools, or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosive or explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior, benches, shelves and

FORM J.

12 13 I

(Articles ~~13~~ and ~~14~~ of Schedule ~~II~~)

[FEE—~~FIFTEEN~~ TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in, ~~and to sell explosives from~~, a magazine.

[Granted by the ~~Local~~ Government or officer appointed by the ~~Local~~ Government in this behalf.]

Name of licensee, and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	
					The 31st December 191 .

_____ } Seal

_____191 . }

(Signature.)

Secretary ~~or~~

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the ~~Indian~~ Mysore Explosives ~~Act, 1884, [IV of 1884.]~~ Regulation 1888 and the rules thereunder.

2. All explosives must be kept in the magazine indicated in this license.

3. The magazine is not to be used until this license is endorsed by the District ~~authority~~ Magistrate in accordance with rule ~~18~~ 37.

4. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales or issues in such form as the ~~Local~~ Government may from time to time direct.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the Magazine any quantity of explosives exceeding the quantity specified in the license.

6. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

7. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom:

Provided that so much of this condition as relates to precautions against the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

8. The magazine shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once during the currency of the license, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the magazine.

9. Before repairs are done to any room or magazine or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room, magazine or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part of the magazine until any explosive is again taken into it:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

10. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in, or in making any repairs to, any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion:

Provided that so much of this condition as applies to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel, shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown up person, and no explosive shall be sold to any such person.

14. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) the various explosives of Classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*d*) the various explosives of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*e*) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

15. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the magazine, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the magazine, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the magazine or to the explosives therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

16. (1) Blasting gelatine or any of its kindred gelatinous nitro-compounds shall not be kept in the magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of its, or their, importation into ~~British India~~ Mysore Territories, except with the special sanction of an Inspector of Explosives.

(2) When such sanction has been given, a written certificate, showing the period covered by the sanction, must be obtained from an Inspector of Explosives at each inspection, and must be kept by the licensee at the magazine.

17. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the magazine, ~~a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be~~ Government of Mysore, may consider to be sufficient.

18. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

[Extracts from the rules defining the classes & divisions of classes of explosives referred to will be printed on the licence.]

fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean: and in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water thereform. Provided that so much of this condition as relates to precautions against the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor the conductivity of which shall be tested at least once a year.

6. Before repairs are done to or in any room or part of the magazine, it shall, as far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosive or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part of the magazine until explosive is again taken into it. Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

7. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in or in any repairs to any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material. Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

8. Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, searching and other similar means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel or grit; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, and character, as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion and which shall be approved by a person specially authorized by the Government to inspect explosives. Provided that so much of this condition as applies to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in a

building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept.

9. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

10. Any person under the age of 16 years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown up person.

11. Two or more descriptions of explosives which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine, provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject to the following qualifications:—

(*a*) The various explosives of the 1st (gun-powder), 2nd (nitrate-mixture), 3rd (nitro-compound), and 4th (chlorate-mixture) classes, safety fuze belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the same class as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*b*) The various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*c*) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*d*) The various explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*e*) The various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

Except as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives may not be kept in the same magazine.

12. The licensee and every person employed in or about the magazine shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the same, and for preventing unauthorized persons from having access to the magazine or to the explosive therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

[Extracts from the rules defining the classes and divisions of classes of explosives will be printed on the license.]

Schedule A.

ATTACHED TO LICENSE No. GRANTED UNDER RULE 18 (FORM E) OF THE RULES UNDER THE MYSORE EXPLOSIVES REGULATION, II OF 1888.

DISTANCES TO BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE MAGAZINE AND OTHER BUILDINGS AND WORKS.

From every	*Not less than*
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 26 of the rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives ...	
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 27 of the rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives ...	
Private railway	
Highway or public foot-path	
Open air public meeting place (such as a market) ...	
Canal or navigable water	
River-wall, pier or jetty	
Reservoir or bunded tank	
Room or workshop, in connection with another magazine, store, or registered premises	
Any other room or workshop, or any shop	
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives ...	
Furnace, kiln or chimney	
Public railway	
Dwelling-house, *with* the consent, in writing, of the occupier	

Dwelling-house, *without* such consent ...	...
Factory not belonging to Government ...	...
Church, chapel or hospital	...
Public institution or building	...
Government building	...
Factory or magazine occupied by Government of Mysore or any other department under that Government, *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of Mysore, or any such department ...	...
Ditto *without* such consent ...	...
Royal or Viceregal residence	...

Provided that, in the case of any building or work above mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by the natural features of the ground, or by good and sufficient artificial mounds of earth as not to be visible from any part of such magazine, the distance assigned above as that to be observed between such building or work and the magazine may be reduced by one-half.

Provided also that, in the case of any building or work above mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work to any part of such magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this schedule as that to be observed between such building and work and the magazine may be reduced by three-fourths, subject nevertheless to a notification in writing from a Government Inspector, that in his judgment the intervening hill, in respect of which such reduction is claimed is not of a character to justify such reduction, whereupon this proviso authorising such reduction as aforesaid shall be deemed not to apply in respect of the said building or work.

Dated

19

Chief Inspector of Explosives
in Mysore.

Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
Dated Bangalore Geological Dept.

19

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

10. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in, or in making any repairs to, any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion:

Provided that so much of this condition as applies to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel, shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown up person, and no explosive shall be sold to any such person.

14. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) the various explosives of Classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*d*) the various explosives of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*e*) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

15. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the magazine, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the magazine, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the magazine or to the explosives therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

16. (1) Blasting gelatine or any of its kindred gelatinous nitro-compounds shall not be kept in the magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of its, or their, importation into British India, except with the special sanction of an Inspector of Explosives.

(2) When such sanction has been given, a written certificate, showing the period covered by the sanction, must be obtained from an Inspector of Explosives at each inspection, and must be kept by the licensee at the magazine.

17. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the magazine, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, may consider to be sufficient.

18. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

FORM K.

(*Article 15 of Schedule II.*)

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in a floating magazine.

(Granted by the Local Government.)

Name of licensee, and residence.	Description of limits within which the magazine shall be moored or anchored.	Situation, character and construction of the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature.)

Seal.

_____ 191 .

Secretary.

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The whole vessel, barge or craft in or on board which the explosives are stored shall be deemed to constitute the magazine.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of such explosives as may be specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel in such manner, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance in such manner, as to come into contact with the explosives in such magazine; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested previous to the storage of explosives.

6. No charcoal, whether ground or otherwise, oiled cotton, oiled rags or oiled waste and no article whatever which is liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be taken into the magazine.

7. Before repairs are done to or in any part of the magazine, it shall, so far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives, and by a thorough washing out. After being so cleaned, it shall not be deemed to be a magazine until explosives are again taken into it.

8. There shall be constantly kept in the magazine, affixed in such manner as to be easily read, a copy of the license, and of any special rules that may be issued from time to time for the keeping of explosives in a floating magazine.

9. All tools and implements used in any repairs to or in any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood or copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

10. No fires, lights or lucifer matches, and no substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire, shall be permitted to be at any time in the magazine.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire; and for preventing the introduction of

FORM K.—

(Article 15 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in a floating magazine.

(Granted by the Local Government.)

Name of licensee, and residence.	Description of limits within which the magazine shall be moored or anchored.	Situation, character and construction of the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature.)

Seal.

_____ 191 .

Secretary.

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The whole vessel, barge or craft in or on board which the explosives are stored shall be deemed to constitute the magazine.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of such explosives as may be specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel in such manner, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance in such manner, as to come into contact with the explosives in such magazine; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested previous to the storage of explosives.

6. No charcoal, whether ground or otherwise, oiled cotton, oiled rags or oiled waste and no article whatever which is liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be taken into the magazine.

7. Before repairs are done to or in any part of the magazine, it shall, so far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives, and by a thorough washing out. After being so cleaned, it shall not be deemed to be a magazine until explosives are again taken into it.

8. There shall be constantly kept in the magazine, affixed in such manner as to be easily read, a copy of the license, and of any special rules that may be issued from time to time for the keeping of explosives in a floating magazine.

9. All tools and implements used in any repairs to or in any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood or copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

10. No fires, lights or lucifer matches, and no substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire, shall be permitted to be at any time in the magazine.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire; and for preventing the introduction of

any grit, iron or steel into any part of the magazine where it would be likely to come into contact with explosives; and in any part of the magazine in which any explosive is kept which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from such part; but this condition shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion; and so much of this condition as relates to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in the case of a magazine in which no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. (*1*) The licensee shall not employ any vessel, barge or craft to carry an explosive to or from the magazine unless the cabin, hold or other part of the vessel, barge or craft in which the explosive is or is to be carried—

(*a*) is constructed without any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof,

(*b*) contains only explosives, and

(*c*) is closed or otherwise properly covered over:

Provided that clause (*a*) shall not apply in the case of any vessel, barge or craft which carries no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or which is specially exempted by an order of the Chief Inspector of Explosives or by an order of the Local Government endorsed on this license.

(*2*) The licensee shall see that the explosives to be placed on any vessel, barge or craft so employed are loaded, carried and unloaded with all due diligence and with such precautions and in such manner as will sufficiently guard against any accidental ignition.

14. The licensee shall see—

(*a*) that no fire, unprotected light or smoking is allowed while any explosive [other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class] is being received or delivered, or while the hatches or door of the magazine, or the hatches or coverings of any vessel, barge or craft alongside containing any such explosive, are open; and

(*b*) that no receipt or delivery of explosive is carried on, and that the hatches or door of the magazine are or is kept closed, when any vessel, barge or craft having on board a fire (other than engine-fires properly banked up) or an unprotected light is alongside a magazine containing an explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or in its immediate vicinity.

15. A person under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

16. In the case of the magazine being approachable at low water by carriages, the words "vessel, barge, or craft," in Nos. 13 and 14 of these conditions, shall be taken to include a carriage.

17. (*1*) Two or more descriptions of explosives, which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine, may be possessed in the same magazine, if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in one compartment from extending to another compartment:

(*2*) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) the various explosives of Classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*d*) the various explosives of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*e*) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*3*) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

any grit, iron or steel into any part of the magazine where it would be likely to come into contact with explosives; and in any part of the magazine in which any explosive is kept which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from such part; but this condition shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion; and so much of this condition as relates to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in the case of a magazine in which no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. (*1*) The licensee shall not employ any vessel, barge or craft to carry an explosive to or from the magazine unless the cabin, hold or other part of the vessel, barge or craft in which the explosive is or is to be carried—

(*a*) is constructed without any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof,

(*b*) contains only explosives, and

(*c*) is closed or otherwise properly covered over:

Provided that clause (*a*) shall not apply in the case of any vessel, barge or craft which carries no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or which is specially exempted by an order of the Chief Inspector of Explosives or by an order of the Local Government endorsed on this license.

(*2*) The licensee shall see that the explosives to be placed on any vessel, barge or craft so employed are loaded, carried and unloaded with all due diligence and with such precautions and in such manner as will sufficiently guard against any accidental ignition.

14. The licensee shall see—

(*a*) that no fire, unprotected light or smoking is allowed while any explosive [other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class] is being received or delivered, or while the hatches or door of the magazine, or the hatches or coverings of any vessel, barge or craft alongside containing any such explosive, are open; and

(*b*) that no receipt or delivery of explosive is carried on, and that the hatches or door of the magazine are or is kept closed, when any vessel, barge or craft having on board a fire (other than engine-fires properly banked up) or an unprotected light is alongside a magazine containing an explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or in its immediate vicinity.

15. A person under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

16. In the case of the magazine being approachable at low water by carriages, the words "vessel, barge, or craft," in Nos. 13 and 14 of these conditions, shall be taken to include a carriage.

17. (*1*) Two or more descriptions of explosives, which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine, may be possessed in the same magazine, if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in one compartment from extending to another compartment:

(*2*) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) the various explosives of Classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*b*) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*c*) such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*d*) the various explosives of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(*e*) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*3*) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

FORM L.

(Articles 16 and 17 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to sell explosives.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosives to be sold.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4
			The 31st December 191 .

———— *Town or District,*
————*191*

Seal.

(Signature)
————*of*————

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder. [IV of 1884.]

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. Explosives shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

4. All explosives exceeding one pound in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping; and the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives, with the word "explosive" added thereto in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

FORM F.

(See Rule 22.)

[Fee five rupees in stamps.]

License to sell specified explosives.

Name, etc. of license-holder, and place of residence	Place of business or shop	Description of explosive to be sold	Date on which license expires
			The 31st of December 19

.....District, (Seal) (Signature)

.....19

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. Explosives shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

4. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class and exceeding a quarter of a pound in amount of explosive of the 3rd

(nitro-compound) class or of explosive of the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class and exceeding 1 lb. in amount of any other explosive shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other package or receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and if publicly exposed for sale, or sold, the outermost package or receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive and the word "Explosive" in the following languages .....
.....
in conspicuous characters with a red circle $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in internal and 3 inches in external diameter or as nearly that size as the dimensions of the package or receptacle will permit.

5. *The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 7 of the rules framed under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890, and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 23 of that Act in the languages above mentioned.

6. *The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form IV, V, VI or VII of the forms prescribed under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890, or Form C or D in the schedule to the rules under the Mysore Explosive Regulation, 1883, the following particulars—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles sold;

(*c*) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

[Extracts from the rules defining the classes and divisions of classes of explosives will be printed on the license.]

---

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that it shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890.

MYSORE RULES

58.

FORM ~~L.~~ K
14 15 I
(*Articles ~~16~~ and ~~17~~ of Schedule ~~IV~~.*)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to sell explosives.

[Granted ~~in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere~~ by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosives to be sold.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4
			The 31st December 191 .

~~Town or~~ *District,*
4th 191 .

Seal.

(Signature)
of
District Magistrate

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the ~~Indian~~ Explosives ~~Act, 1884~~, Mysore Regulation 1888 and the rules thereunder. [~~IV of 1884~~.]

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the ~~Local~~ Government may from time to time direct.

3. Explosives shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

4. All explosives exceeding one pound in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping; and the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives, with the word "explosive" added thereto in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark. Such as a red circle 1½ inches in internal & 3 inches in external diameter as nearly that size as the dimensions of the packet or receptacle will permit

[Extracts from the rules defining the classes and divisions of classes of explosives referred to will be printed on the license.

SCHEDULE ~~IV.~~ III

REGULATIONS FOR PACKAGE OF EXPLOSIVES

(See rule ~~74~~) 62

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 1 ..	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lbs. in amount, a single outer package; otherwise		
	A double package, the inner and outer packages being as defined in rule ~~73~~ 61	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
		Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed—	
		50 lbs.	25 lbs.
Class 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	As for Class 1, provided that either the outer or inner package shall be thoroughly waterproof, and both shall be without metal in the construction thereof.	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, propellants.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Guncotton.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Picric Acid	As for Class 1	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Guncotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely uninflammable.	As for Class 1, provided that the inner or outer package, or both of them, shall be of such a nature, and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Class 4, Division ...	As for Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 4, Division 2 ...	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 5	Packed in water. A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet; and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case. Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape.	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
	If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with conditions prescribed by the ~~Chief~~ Inspector of Explosives.		
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	A single outer package: 61		
	Provided that clause (2) of rule ~~78~~ shall not apply to explosives of this Division:	Unlimited.	
	Provided also that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		
Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	(*a*) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment:—So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions. The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in millboard or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges.	50 in number.	

SCHEDULE IV.

REGULATIONS FOR PACKAGE OF EXPLOSIVES.

(*See rule 74.*)

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 1	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lbs. in amount, a single outer package; otherwise		
	A double package, the inner and outer packages being as defined in rule 73.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
		Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed—	
		50 lbs.	25 lbs.
Class 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	As for Class 1, provided that either the outer or inner package shall be thoroughly waterproof, and both shall be without metal in the construction thereof.	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, propellants.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Guncotton.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Picric Acid	As for Class 1	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Guncotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely uninflammable.	As for Class 1, provided that the inner or outer package, or both of them, shall be of such a nature, and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Class 4, Division 1 ...	As for Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 4, Division 2 ...	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 5	Packed in water. A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet; and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case. Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape.	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
	If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.		
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	A single outer package:		
	Provided that clause (2) of rule 73 shall not apply to explosives of this Division:	Unlimited.	
	Provided also that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		
Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	(*a*) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment:—So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions. The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in millboard or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges.	50 in number.	

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
	(*b*) Exceeding 50 in number :—In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being packed in inner packages with millboard as above required.	2,500 in number	50 in number.
Class 6, Division 2 ...	Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines, blasting or other like purposes shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity as is required for the same explosive when not so made up; provided that, where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be held to be such inner package.	.....	.....
	Other ammunition of this Division :—A single outer package.	100 lbs.	.....
Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	2 lbs. or 10 in number, whichever be the greater.
	Provided that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		
Detonators	(*a*) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment :—As for Class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material; a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material; every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; and	1,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(*b*) Exceeding 1,000 detonators :— The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool as above described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package; and	10,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(*c*) where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.		
Electric Detonators ...	As for Class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 3,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	5,000 in number.	100 in number.
Class 7, Division 1 ...	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs.	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2 ...	Single outer package, provided that clause (2) of rule 73 shall not apply to explosives of this Class and Division.	100 lbs.	

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
	(*b*) Exceeding 50 in number :—In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being packed in inner packages with millboard as above required.	2,500 in number	50 in number.
Class 6, Division 2 ...	Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines, blasting or other like purposes shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity as is required for the same explosive when not so made up; provided that, where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be held to be such inner package.	.....	.....
	Other ammunition of this Division :—A single outer package.	100 lbs.	.....
Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	2 lbs. or 10 in number, whichever be the greater.
	Provided that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		
Detonators	(*a*) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment :—As for Class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material; a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material; every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; and	1,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(*b*) Exceeding 1,000 detonators :— The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool as above described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package; and (*c*) where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	10,000 in number.	100 in number.
Electric Detonators ...	As for Class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 3,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.	5,000 in number.	100 in number.
Class 7, Division 1 ...	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs.	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2 ...	Single outer package, provided that clause (2) of rule 65 shall not apply to explosives of this Class and Division.	100 lbs.	.....

TABLE SHOWING DISTANCES TO BE KEPT

If any case where any of the items enumerated in column 1 of this Table is, in the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives, effectively screened from a Magazine either by the natural features of the ground o ground or mound, the distance from that item except from quantities of 1,000 lbs. of explosives and under) will be reduced one-half. Provided that when a natural hill so intervenes as to afford a degr Royal or Viceregal Residence to be less than one mile.

N. B.—The figures in italics are the distances to be observed when ordinary gunpowder only is to be stored or other Explosives

Distances to be kept clear from—		500 lbs.	1000 lbs.	2000 lbs.	3000 lbs.	4000 lbs.	5000 lbs.	6000 lbs.	7000 lbs.	8000 lbs.	9000 lbs.	10000 lbs.	11000 lbs.	12000 lbs.	13000 lbs.	14000 lbs.	15000 lbs.	16000 lbs.	17000 lbs.	18000 lbs.	19000 lbs.	20000 lbs.	2
Room used in connection with the Magazine, in pursuance of Rule 26 of the Rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation No. II of 1888, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.	Yards.	50	50	50	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	57	57	58	58	59	59	60	
		35	*35*																				
Workshop used in connection with the Magazine, in pursuance of Rule 27 of the Rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation No. II of 1888, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives [*See* note (*b*)].	„	„	75	100	101	102	104	105	106	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	
			50	*75*	*90*																		
Private Railway																							
Highway or public footpath																							
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Canal or navigable water																							
River-wall, pier or jetty																							
Reservoir or bunded tank																							
Room or workshop in connection with another Magazine, Store or registered premises ...	„	100	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	
		65	*100*	*150*	*175*																		
Any other room or workshop or any shop	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Any other Explosive Magazine or store for explosives																							
Furnace, kiln or chimney																							
Public Railway	„	„	„	„	210	215	225	235	240	250	255	265	270	280	285	290	300	305	310	315	325	330	
						200	*210*	*220*	*230*	*245*													
Dwelling house *with* the consent in writing of the occupier	„	50	75	100	110	120	130	140	145	155	165	175	180	190	200	205	215	220	230	235	245	250	
		35	*50*	*75*	*90*	*100*	*110*	*125*	*140*	*150*	*160*												
Dwelling house *without* such consent	„	100	150	200	240	280	320	365	405	445	485	525	560	590	625	655	690	720	750	785	815	850	
		65	*100*	*150*	*175*	*200*	*255*	*310*	*360*	*415*	*470*												
Factory not belonging to Government																							
Church, chapel or public building																							
Public institution																							
Government building *occupied by Government of Mysore or any Department under that Govt.*	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Factory or Magazine with the consent in writing of the Government of Mysore or any such Department...																							
(1) With *the consent* do do	„	880	1320	1760	1780	1805	1825	1850	1870	1890	1910	1930	1950	1970	1990	2005	2025	2040	2060	2075	2095	2110	2
		585	*880*	*1320*	*1540*	*1760*	*1790*	*1820*	*1850*	*1880*	*1905*												
(2) Without do do																							
Royal or Viceregal Residence	*Miles*	1	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¾	1¾	1¾	

NOTE.—(*a*) This table furnishes the basis on which applications for licenses will be considered, but is susceptible to modifications under special circumstances on the a

(*b*) This rule applies to two or more magazines on the same premises belonging to the same occupier or by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

(*c*) Detonators may be kept in an annexe near to or adjoining a magazine under the following conditions :—

(1) The amount of explosive contained in the detonators must not exceed 100 lbs. reckoned in the proportion of not less than 2¼ lbs. of explosives per 1,

(2) The detonator annexe must be so constructed that not less than 2 feet of masonry and 3 feet of air-space shall intervene between any detonators in s

CLEAR ROUND EXPLOSIVES MAGAZINES.

y good and substantial artificial mounds of earth or mine refuse of such height that a line drawn from any part of the Magazine to any part of the item in question will pass through the interver of protection which, in the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives justifies a further reduction, the distance shown in the Table will be reduced to one quarter. In no case, however, is the distance fro

, to the equivalent of 5,000 lbs. of gunpowder, every half pound of such other Explosive being reckoned as 1 lb. of gunpowder.

MOUNT OF EXPLOSIVE ALLOWED IN THE MAGAZINE (in pounds)

0	24000 lbs.	26000 lbs.	28000 lbs.	30000 lbs.	32000 lbs.	34000 lbs.	36000 lbs.	38000 lbs.	40000 lbs.	42000 lbs.	44000 lbs.	46000 lbs.	48000 lbs.	50000 lbs.	52000 lbs.	54000 lbs.	56000 lbs.	58000 lbs.	60000 lbs.	62000 lbs.	64000 lbs.	66000 lbs.	68000 lbs.	70000 lbs.	72000 lbs.	74000 lbs.	76000 lbs.	78000 lbs.	80000 lbs.	82000 lbs.	84000 lbs.	86000 lbs.	88000 lbs.	90000 lbs.	92000 lbs.	94000 lbs.	96000 lbs.	98000 lbs.	100(lbs
1	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	1(
2	124	126	128	130	132	134	136	138	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186	188	190	192	194	196	198	2(
	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
5	280	295	310	325	340	355	370	385	400	415	430	445	460	475	490	505	520	535	550	565	580	595	610	625	640	655	670	685	700	715	730	745	760	775	790	805	820	835	85
	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
5	355	370	380	395	410	420	435	445	460	475	485	500	510	525	540	550	565	575	590	605	615	630	640	655	670	680	695	705	720	735	745	760	770	785	800	810	825	835	85
5	280	295	310	325	340	355	370	385	400	415	430	445	460	475	490	505	520	535	550	565	580	595	610	625	640	655	670	685	700	715	730	745	760	775	790	805	820	835	85
0	990	1060	1130	1200	1265	1330	1395	1460	1525	1590	1655	1720	1785	1850	1915	1980	2045	2110	2175	2240	2305	2370	2435	2500	2570	2640	2710	2780	2850	2915	2980	3045	3110	3175	3240	3305	3370	3435	350
,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
5	2180	2215	2255	2290	2325	2360	2395	2430	2465	2500	2535	2570	2605	2640	2675	2710	2745	2780	2815	2850	2885	2920	2955	2990	3025	3060	3100	3135	3170	3205	3240	3275	3310	3345	3380	3415	3450	3485	35
	1¾	1¾	2	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	2½	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾	3	3	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	3½	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	4	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	4½	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾

vice of the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of Mysore.

00 detonators. (This proportion represents roughly about 44,000 detonators of " sextuple " strength ; with detonators of greater strength the number would be of course less.)
ich annexe and the interior of the main magazine.